

THE TIMES Tomorrow

David Butler makes sense of the opinion polls while Frank Johnson continues on the campaign trail, observing Denis Healey in Peterborough and Cambridge. Liza with a "zee": "I'm not Sally Bowles," says Liza Minnelli, who won an Oscar for her portrayal of that fascinating lady in the hugely successful film *Cabaret*. This week she opened a new season in London, where she once went to school for a few weeks - but then she went to school everywhere for a few weeks, thanks to the peregrinations of her mother, Judy Garland. Liza Minnelli talks frankly to Duncan Fallowell on the Spectrum page tomorrow.

On the Friday Page, Penny Perick looks at the plight of children in Britain who are subjected to the terrors and humiliations of incest.

The sports pages ask: Can Britain's golf hero, Nick Faldo, become the first player for a quarter of a century to win three successive major tournaments? Faldo faces Severiano Ballesteros in the Car Care Plan International at Sand Moor, John Hennessey reports.

An eight-page Special Report on Saudi Arabia investigates whether the Arab paymaster really holds the key to peace in the Middle East.

Pay deals lift living standards

Living standards have increased for those in work, with earnings rising by 7.5 per cent in the year to March against inflation of 4.6 per cent. Figures out tomorrow are expected to show inflation at 4 per cent or less for the year to April. **Page 17**

£2m gift

The National Hospital for Nervous Diseases in London is to receive £2m from the sons of the Ruler of Dubai for its attempts to save their mother, Shaikha Latifa Al Maktoum, who died yesterday.

Sudan mutiny

The Sudanese Army has crushed a mutiny among troops in the south of the country. It said the unrest was caused by foreign contacts. **Page 7**

Hailsham anger

Lord Hailsham, of St Marylebone, who accused the media of hounding judges. He said political pressures of governments were also threatening the independence of the judiciary. **Page 3**

'Dirty war' fear

The deaths of two men in an Argentine highway shoot-out last Saturday have revived fears that "dirty war" violence of the 1970s is returning. **Page 6**

Hever's fast £1m

More than £1m was raised on the first day of the two-day sale of the Hever Castle estate at Edenbridge, Kent.

Brighton choice

Jimmy Melia, the Brighton manager, has chosen Howlett in preference to Ryan in midfield of the FA Cup final against Manchester United. **Page 22**

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Letters On Lebanon reporting from Rabbi David Goldberg, quitting EEC, from Mr Cosmo Russell; parish records, from Mr H. Pesken.
Leading articles: Conservative manifesto; Moslem divorces. Features, pages 10 and 12.
Which party has the greater spending power? How the Seveso disaster could rebound on Britain; Barbara Castle on Mrs Thatcher's campaign style. Spectrum: Love thy neighbour... if you can.
Books, page 11
Anthony Quinton reviews the Singer brothers; Andrew Sinclair on fiction; Fiona MacCarthy on names; Peter Jones on translation; Paul Barker on Presidents; John Russell Taylor on Hitchcock.
Obituary, page 14
Sir Roger Fulford, Rt Hon Sir Gordon Willmer.

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Manifesto theme is liberty

Tories pledge laws to curb trade unions and councils

The Conservative manifesto, published yesterday, proposes curbs on union rights to call strikes without secret ballots and the abolition of the GLC and English metropolitan county councils.

Mr Michael Foot said the document contained "just more of the same, shameful, disastrous policies". Union leaders reacted angrily to the proposal for secret ballots.

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Further changes in trade union law in local government and in the state industries are prominent in the proposals for a fresh term of office which the Conservative Party yesterday offered the electorate.

The Employment Acts of 1980 and 1982, which limited trade union immunities, changing the laws governing picketing and the closed shop, would, under a new Conservative administration be followed by a third. In the words of the Conservative manifesto, the new laws would give union members the right to hold

ballots for the election of governing bodies of trade unions; and the right periodically to decide whether their unions should have party political funds.

It would also "curb the legal immunity of unions to call strikes without the prior approval of those concerned through a fair and secret ballot".

The English metropolitan county councils and the Greater London Council, created in the 1960s and 1970s by Conservative administrations, are to be abolished as "wasteful and unnecessary". They happen to be Labour controlled.

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, introducing the manifesto, said the councils had "developed bureaucracies far in excess of their functions". Bureaucracy was waste and "just not tolerable".

In the wake of the local government legislation of 1980 and 1982, there is to be a third attempt to limit local authorities' expenditure, extending to England and Wales powers which central government already has in Scotland, to put a ceiling on rate increases.

Reform of the nationalized industries, the manifesto says, is central to economic recovery,

Mr Roy Jenkins and Dr David Owen, of the SDP, said the manifesto offered the prospect of three to four million unemployed for the rest of the decade.

Labour leaders agreed that collective pay bargaining would be planned under their proposed national economic assessment, which would determine growth in public spending, employment and incomes.

Mr Douglas Hurd, Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, gave a warning against Soviet exploitation of the British general election and short cuts to disarmament (Page 4).

Other means will be sought of "increasing competition in, and attracting private capital into,

so more will be sold into private ownership. As well as British Telecom, Rolls-Royce, and British Airways, the intention is that "substantial parts of British Steel, British Shipbuilders, British Leyland, and as many as possible of Britain's airports shall become private sector companies".

Other means will be sought of "increasing competition in, and attracting private capital into,

the gas and electricity industries". The Conservatives will examine how to decentralize British Rail and bring in private enterprise, and they will "seek to make rail freight more competitive".

The manifesto claims that the Government has "laid the foundations for a dynamic and prosperous future", and that the rewards of four years of Conservative rule are beginning to appear.

Its legislative proposals are few, its claims for the Government's record bold. The language is moderate but not modest. The unemployed are paying a price for past errors (for which trade unions are blamed) "through no fault of their own". But the Government "has an impressive record in helping the unemployed".

There is a vein of ripe abuse of the Conservatives' opponents. Labour is accused of "vicious" resistance to council

house sales; of "hypocrisy" over the cost of social benefits; of being "reckless and naive" in gambling with Britain's defences; above all, of "cruel deceit" in claiming they could abolish unemployment by printing or borrowing money.

The Conservative approach is described as "straightforward and resolute. We mean what we say, and we stick to our purpose". Mrs Thatcher, in her foreword, identifies three challenges. Continued on back page, col 1.

Outcry at Tory proposals from Labour and Alliance

By A Staff Reporter

Hostile reaction to the Conservative Manifesto came last night from the leaders of the other political parties, the Association of Metropolitan Authorities and the trade union movement.

Mr Michael Foot, leader of the Labour Party said it contained "just more of the same, shameful, disastrous policies we have had over the last four years".

Speaking on the Jimmy Young Show on BBC Radio he said: "What it really means is more of the same or even worse. This is what she proposes for the British people and I believe they are too wise to accept it."

On a tour of his constituency of Blenheim, Gwent, which embraces the old Ebbw Vale, Mr Foot said: "Given the state of the economy in this country and considering the appalling figures for those on the poverty line, it is a manifesto of miserable complacency."

Mr Roy Jenkins and Dr David Owen, leaders of the Social Democratic Party, said the manifesto offered a continuation of misery and the prospect of three to four million unemployed for the rest of the decade.

Speaking in Leicester Mr Jenkins said: "Mrs Thatcher creates despair and calls it a principle. She does not even wince her hands over the unemployed, for whom she will do nothing."

Mrs Shirley Williams, the SDP president, said in Formby, Merseyside, that "the lie at the heart of the Conservative manifesto" was that the Government's monetarist policies had made Britain a stronger, more competitive country and must be continued.

For the unemployed and school-leavers without hope of a job this was like telling a drowning man how to sink faster, she said.

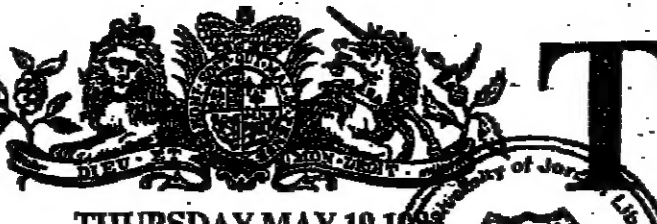
The TUC Employment Committee said in a statement: "The Conservative Manifesto does not contain a single shred of serious thinking about industrial relations. All it offers is another round of union-bashing masquerading as a substitute for industrial relations policy."

Sir Jack Smart, chairman of the Association of Metropolitan Authorities, said Conservative proposals to abolish metropolitan councils and the Greater London Council would inflict wounds from which local democracy would never recover.

Opinion was divided and reaction was angry yesterday over the findings of the 29-day public inquiry into the Penlee lifeboat disaster. Condemned as "spineless and virtually useless" by a solicitor representing the families of two dead lifeboatmen, it was welcomed as thorough and fair by the coastguard service and the Royal Naval Lifeboat Institution.

The report cleared two coastguard officers of blame for the tragedy in which 16 people died, but said the lifeboat, Solomon Browne, should have been launched earlier. It said others might have acted differently from Mr Robbie Roberts, the coastguard's district controller at Falmouth, but said his actions fell well short of a wrongful act or default.

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Syrians refuse to meet Habib

From Robert Fisk, Damascus

Syria closed the door still further yesterday on any dialogue over foreign troop withdrawals from Lebanon by announcing that Mr Philip Habib, President Reagan's special Middle East negotiator, would not be welcome in Damascus during his latest visit to the Middle East.

MR Habib flew to Beirut yesterday in the evident hope that he could mediate between the Lebanese government and President Assad over Syria's rejection of the withdrawal agreement signed by Israel and Lebanon on Tuesday.

In personal attack on the American diplomat, the Syrian news agency Sana said that "it has been decided not to receive United States emissary Philip Habib in Syria because we have nothing to discuss with him, and especially because he is one of the most hostile American officials to the Arabs and their causes".

President Assad is said to have expressed his own personal reservations about Mr Habib, and apparently tried to communicate this to Mr George Shultz, the American Secretary of State, during the latter's visit here two weeks ago.

In Beirut, Lebanese Foreign Ministry officials were still expressing the hope that some form of negotiation might soon begin between the Lebanese and Syrian authorities. President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon has said that contact may soon be made between the two sides despite Syria's public rejection of the Israeli-Lebanese accord.

But in Damascus, where the press has now dubbed the agreement "Camp Shultz" - a cynical reference to the Camp David treaty between Egypt and Israel - identifies three challenges. Continued on back page, col 6.

Club fined for hygiene offences

Brooks', the exclusive St James's club, was fined a total of £700 with costs yesterday after a court heard the kitchen contained "hundreds of thousands" of mice droppings and cockroach remains.

The club, with membership fees of more than £250 a year, was found guilty at Bow Street Magistrates' Court of contravening food hygiene and safety regulations.

But magistrate Mr Ronald Bartle said he was surprised at the way Westminster City Council had prosecuted the club.

"There seems to have been a very sharp change of policy", he said.

"Cases involving premises which enjoy public prestige should not be prosecuted just to show an example".

He said the club had put right many faults found by a health inspector and normally that would satisfy a council's complaints, but he admitted there was no reason for the club to be treated differently from any ordinary restaurant.

Environment health officer Mr Alexander Parker-Brown visited the club last July 6.

He told the court that the main kitchen was heavily infested with mice. There was grease and dirt on the walls and the kitchen utensils.

But club secretary Mr Gordon Irvine said there was bound

Burglar escapes with £1½m art treasures

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

A lone burglar yesterday made off with works of art worth £500,000, part of the world-famous Rothschild collection, after breaking into Waddesdon Manor, the National Trust estate near Aylesbury in Buckinghamshire.

The raider scaled the outside of the nineteenth century country house, climbed into a drawing room and rifled display cabinets before escaping with 25 snuff boxes, figurines and rings. He triggered alarms but police and security staff were too late to catch him as he fled across the estate's 150 acres of parkland.

Thames Valley police began a hunt for what they believe was a thoroughly professional burglar who had planned his operation carefully although there was some bewilderment in the art world about what will happen to the haul.

The stolen works are part of a collection which is well known within the art world. The burglar would have difficulty selling them.

Last night staff at Waddesdon Manor, left to the National Trust in 1957, were still working with the police to draw up a final list of what has been stolen. One National Trust spokesman said yesterday that several items were considered to be "irreplaceable".

They include one of a pair of horsemen modelled in ivory, ebony and enamelled gold which are attributed to Halthazar Permoser, a seventeenth century German sculptor. A number of gold boxes are also missing.

These include one showing a round portrait of an unknown lady believed to have been made by a French goldsmith in 1767 or 1768. Another is a rectangular box depicting the journey of Marie-Joseph of Savoy to Turin for her marriage to the Comte de Provence in 1771. A third depicts a scene from the journey by Marie-Antonette to marry Louis XVI.

They disappeared from the Tower Drawing Room in the ground floor of the house where they were housed in two display cabinets. The room also in-

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Press challenges ban in court hearing of supergrass case

By David Nicholson-Lord

Supergrasses should not have a "passport to privilege for life" because of the need to protect their identity in court proceedings, the Divisional Court was told yesterday. That would lead to a "creeping usurpation" of open justice.

Mr Desmond Browne, for the *Surrey Mirror* newspaper, was opening a case in which the newspaper, supported by the Newspaper Society, is challenging the decision by Reigate magistrates last November to ban the press and public from part of a case involving Mr Norman Crawford, a former police informer.

The newspaper is seeking a quashing of the action, or a declaration that the magistrates acted wrongly. Counsel representing Mr Crawford, Surrey police and the solicitor for the prosecution, argued that taking the 25-minute plea in mitigation in private was necessary to protect Mr Crawford's identity.

Mr Crawford, who pleaded guilty to three charges of criminal damage, one of them a six-month suspended sentence, which Mr Browne described as extremely lenient. The failure of the bench to give reasons led to widespread criticism.

Mr Crawford was sentenced

to five years' imprisonment at the Central Criminal Court in 1979 on six charges of robbery, three of burglary and one of carrying a firearm. Mr Browne told the court yesterday. Another 84 offences were taken into consideration.

He served 21 months in prison before being released under the royal prerogative. He was then given a new identity and "vanished". He then appeared later before Reigate magistrates.

After the Reigate case, Mr Crawford was interviewed by the *Daily Mirror* and *Sunday Express*. He also appeared on *Panorama* on BBC 1, but Mr Jonathan Haworth, representing Mr Crawford, said in spite of his disappearance and the new life forged for him at great public cost, an attempt had since been made to kill him.

Mr Haworth conceded that there was no hearing in camera at the Central Criminal Court but said any mention in open court at Reigate of his help to the police or of his link with the 1979 case would endanger him.

The Reigate magistrates imposed the suspended sentence after hearing how Mr Crawford's mental health had been affected by the cover he had to maintain and also because of the prospect of a further spell in solitary confinement.

ment, to avoid hearings by his fellow inmates, if he was sent to prison.

Mr Haworth said a full mitigation would have been seen impossible if the hearing had been public and this would have been manifestly unjust. But he was not proposing private hearings for all supergrasses.

Lord Justice Ackner, presiding, asked: "Why should not supergrasses be expected to take a risk if they go on committing offences?" He said Mr Crawford had been dealt with leniently at the Central Criminal Court, but went on offending.

Mr Browne commented: "If supergrasses are a necessary evil in our society, their privileges should be confined to the essential hearings at which they are giving evidence. They should not have a passport to privilege for life."

Mr Peter Irvin, appearing for the chief constable of Surrey and the prosecuting solicitor at the Reigate magistrates hearing, was asked by Lord Justice Ackner whether the prosecution did not have a duty to see the case presented openly. Mr Irvin said it had given Mr Crawford assurances of confidentiality.

Judgment was reserved until today.

Royal Navy publicity is censured

The Royal Navy has failed to produce direct evidence to substantiate statements in a recruitment advertisement attributed to the Soviet Navy commander-in-chief.

The Advertising Standards Authority upheld a complaint against the Royal Navy over its two-page advertisement in *The Sunday Times* colour magazine last November.

Although it has not yet been officially announced, the authority said yesterday: I can confirm that the complaint against the Royal Navy has been upheld.

The advertisement contained a purported statement by Admiral Sergei Gorskov, superimposed on his portrait.

The authority said: "The Navy were not able to prove that Gorskov said it, so we have upheld the complaint." The complaint was made by Dr Nicholas Humphrey, an anti-nuclear campaigner.

EEC farm deal price increases

The price of a joint of beef will increase by about 10p as a result of the EEC farm price bargaining which ended this week. A packet of bacon rashers may go up by 4p and a kilogram packet of sugar may increase by about 11p later in the year.

The increase of about 14p a 50g packet of butter will be largely absorbed by an increase of almost 1p in the subsidy. Cheese will cost about 2p a pound more and the price of a standard loaf will increase by about 1p.

Twin in second marrow transfer

Mr Robert Greenfield, of Derwent Terrace, Sherwood, Nottingham, has taken part in a second bone marrow transplant to save his twin brother.

The first operation took place three years ago after it was discovered that Mr John Greenfield, aged 25, had leukaemia. He recovered but in January this year tests confirmed that the disease had resurfaced. The second operation, which lasted five hours was described as successful.

Fears over private funds to universities

By Lucy Hodges, Education Correspondent

The universities' increasing dependence on private funds is a cause for concern because outsiders, as a result, can buy influence in the academic world, according to a report published today by the Centre for Contemporary Studies.

Citing the case of Exeter University, in Devon, the centre says 10 students from Qatar were promised sought-after places on the university's engineering course. More recently a Centre for Arab Gulf Studies was set up at Exeter.

After that £750,000 was given by the ruler of Dubai to build a new university library and conference was organized by the Centre for Arab Gulf Studies on the "State Economy and Power in Saudi Arabia". A member of the Saudi royal family attended the conference but several Israeli academics were excluded.

The report, *Undue Influence, Pressure on the Universities*, comments that as government cuts bite deeper, Exeter's academic interests in the Middle East expand. Last year it was in Middle East affairs was to be established in the department of politics.

Mr Peter Bradley, the author of the report, and the centre's senior research officer, says:

Exclusion order on seaman revoked

Francis McGleave, a merchant seaman banned from entering Britain, had his exclusion order revoked by the Home Secretary Mr William Whitelaw, yesterday. Magistrates at Corby Northamptonshire, were told that it would not be in the public interest to proceed with the case.

Mr McGleave, aged 25, had been in custody for seven days, accused of failing to comply with an exclusion order under the Prevention of Terrorism Act. After he had been freed he refused to discuss the case.

Mr Paul Sefton, for the prosecution, told the court that papers on the case had been studied by the Attorney General, the Director of Public Prosecutions and Mr Whitelaw.

Mr McGleave, of Trench Park, Belfast, who was banned from entering Britain three years ago, was arrested while visiting friends in Corby on May 11.

He is a member of the crew of the *Australia Exporter*, which was still in Liverpool yesterday, seven days after docking. Crew mates went on strike and refused to take the ship out until Mr McGleave rejoined it.

After the case, Mr William Magee, aged 62, a friend of Mr McGleave's, said he was puzzled by the case. Mr Magee, of Exmouth Road, Corby, added: "Frank is a very quiet boy. Our families know one another in Belfast, and none of them was involved in anything sinister in Ireland."

Kidnap wife's husband sent for trial

Henry Kirkpatrick, whose wife had been abducted by the Irish National Liberation Army in an attempt to stop him becoming an informer, appeared in court in Belfast yesterday to face a preliminary inquiry on 36 terrorist charges. He was committed for trial.

Mr Kirkpatrick, aged 25, was flanked in the dock by three prison officers. Extra police were in the building for his appearance.

No reference was made to the abduction a week ago of his wife, Elizabeth, aged 24, from her parents' home in Ballymurphy, west Belfast, but as he was led from the dock his mother shouted from the public gallery. She said: "Dear, love you son. What are they trying to do to my son?"

She was led from the court in tears. Outside she said she believed it was true that police wanted her son to turn informer. Mr Kirkpatrick, from the Divis Flats complex in west Belfast, faced charges including attempted murder, conspiracy to murder, possession of a firearm and armed robbery.

He has been sent for trial on 40 charges, including the murder of three Ulster Defence Regiment members, a policeman and a leading member of the Ulster Defence Association.



One of the premature babies (above) and their mother, Mrs Diane Collins (right) with her husband, Brian.

Twins in rescue flight

Doctors were trying yesterday to save twin baby boys who had been flown 2,500 miles from Gibraltar after being born three months premature.

These mother, Mrs Diane Collins, aged 20, is married to a driver with the 1st Battalion, Duke of Wellington's Regiment. One of the boys weighed 2lb and the other 2lb 10oz.

Doctors decided their only chance for survival was to be taken to a specialist maternity hospital in Britain as quickly as possible. A mission was mounted involving the Army, Navy and RAF.

The children were suffering from respiratory troubles; the

main concern was to keep them warm.

At Heathrow airport a police escort was waiting by the runway. The children were taken in incubators in separate ambulances to the Louise Margaret Maternity Hospital in Aldershot, Hampshire.

Mrs Collins said at the hospital: "Doctors in Gibraltar at first said there was no hope for my babies. I was heartbroken but then they said the only possibility was to get them back to England. I was just praying all the way that we would make it. Now that we are here I think there is a good chance for them."

Change in divorce law urged

By Frances Gibb

Reform of divorce proceedings, in which warring spouses would have to attempt a "round the table" reconciliation first, were urged at the annual meeting of the Justices' Clerks' Society at Torquay yesterday.

Mr Ian McKittrick, president of the society of chief legal advisers to magistrates in England and Wales, said the law should be strengthened so that magistrates had to be satisfied that all attempts at reconciliation had been exhausted before matrimonial proceedings could be started.

The proposals would cost little, he said. "But whatever the cost in the terms of resources it must be worthwhile looking at a purely mercenary view point, if no more than one marriage in a hundred was saved, the effort would be vastly profitable."

The procedure would not reverse the divorce figures, running at nearly 150,000 a year at a cost of some £1,000m, but even if reconciliation failed, there was something to be saved from the wreck in the shape of the chance to resolve disputes out of court, he said.

All matrimonial proceedings, divorce, should be started in the magistrates' court, he said. Magistrates' courts must continue to provide spouses with a quick and easily obtainable remedy for the immediate difficulty, but any order made should be only interim.

Each party would have to consult a family adviser appointed by the court within 28 days to examine the possibilities of reconciliation.

PC jailed for attack on driver

From Our Correspondent Birmingham

A policeman was jailed for six months yesterday for launching a vicious attack on a stranded motorist.

Mr Justice Neill, sitting at Birmingham Crown Court, told Police Constable David Smallwood: "I recognize that this case is a personal tragedy for you and your family. I accept that what you did was out of character, but as a police officer you are, or were, a guardian of the law."

PC Smallwood, aged 21, formerly at police lodgings in Breckon Road, Sturley, Birmingham, admitted assaulting Mr David Campbell causing him actual bodily harm. His colleague, PC Timothy Edwards, aged 22, of Romilly Close, Sutton Coldfield, Birmingham, denied the assault and was found not guilty after a three-day trial.

Mr David Jones, for the prosecution, alleged that Mr Campbell, aged 23, of Fairfax Road, West Heath, Birmingham, went through a nightmare ordeal when his car broke down in Selly Park, Birmingham.

PC Smallwood saw Mr Campbell and decided to have some "drunken fun". He leapt from the car he was driving and chased Mr Campbell for 300 yards. He then kicked and punched him and tried to ram his head against a concrete pillar. Mr Jones alleged that PC Edwards, the passenger in the car, also took part in the attack.

But PC Edwards told the court he had drunk 16 pints of beer and was asleep in the car.

PC Smallwood, a policeman's son, has resigned from the force.

Rebel 'mayor' offers to attend events

From Our Correspondent Liverpool

Mr Charles Hutchinson, aged 39, who should have taken over as Lord Mayor of Liverpool yesterday, said he would keep his promise to attend a local fund-raising festival dressed in full regalia and with coach and horses.

He is volunteering his services as "freelance mayor" to keep alive the 150-year-old tradition of the post of Lord Mayor in Liverpool.

Mr Hutchinson was due to take over from the retiring lord mayor, Mr Stanley Airey, but the ruling Labour group decided on Tuesday to abolish the post.

Mr Hugh Dalton, a left-wing Labour councillor, was appointed chairman. He will attend civic functions without the coach and horses, regalia or the official Defender.

Yesterday, Mr Hutchinson, a Liberal councillor, of Smithdown Road, Toxteth, Liverpool, was collecting fares as a part-time taxi driver instead of donning the mayoral robes. He said he had looked forward for months to becoming the lord mayor and had memorized diary dates.

"There were three big events for the mayor on his first day. Meeting the heads of the bank used by the council, attending a celebrity function to promote the garden festival and seeing members of Christian Aid."



Mr Hutchinson, working as taxi driver.

"Instead, I am driving the cab to pay my wages. It is a great disappointment. The diary was full of engagements for the mayor."

Mr Hutchinson leased his grocery business to a friend for a year and now has to rely on his part-time job as a taxi driver.

"For weeks the local youngsters have been congratulating me, saying how great it is that they know the mayor." His girl friend, Miss Marlene Weston, aged 28, had burst into tears when she heard the news, he said.

He had offered, he said, to play the part of mayor for any organisation disappointed with the sudden arrival of a "chairperson". He added: "As the mayor-elect I am prepared to help in any way I can."

Gloomy report on unemployed delayed

By Paul Rundle, Labour Editor

The Manpower Services Commission has deferred publication of its politically embarrassing five-year corporate plan which predicts "persistently high" unemployment, gives a warning to the Government that long-term jobless totals are set to rise to 1,250,000, a 25 per cent increase.

A draft of the tentative but gloomy policy document was leaked yesterday, in a clear move to influence the course of the election campaign.

Union leaders who sit on the commission are appalled by the long-term prospect for unemployment revealed by the plan paralyzing job prospects until the end of 1987.

The document, which has been approved by Mr Norman Tebbit, Secretary of State for Employment, sets out plans for annual spending of £2,000m rising to £2,400m in 1985-86 to keep more than 600,000 people off the unemployment register.

The paper says: "The general picture for the years immediately ahead is unclear. There is likely to be some revival of output from a very low base, but this may not be enough to absorb productivity growth. Some small increase in employment may occur, but

this would be matched by growth in labour supply.

"Unemployment is expected to remain high, however, there is still a considerable amount of change occurring within the economy which is likely to increase in momentum during the planning period."

Looking at labour market implications, the commission's plan adds: "The number of long-term unemployed [those claiming unemployment benefit continuously for 12 months or more] is already about one million, and in the absence of any policy response, would be likely to rise to 1,250,000.

"Some groups will continue to suffer disproportionately from unemployment and there could be particular difficulties for new entrants to the labour market, notably school-leavers and married women."

The TUC employment committee yesterday noted that the corporate plan was gloomy about the prospects for the long-term unemployed, and disclosed government expectations that the number of long-term unemployed will not fall below the present high level. The committee said that the MSC's present services should be expanded.

Youth scheme 'leaked'

By Anthony Bevis, Political Correspondent

The Government's new training initiative, under which up to 460,000 school-leavers are to be offered one-year Youth Training Scheme places from September, and paid £25 a week, created to reduce unemployment figures and to depress training wage levels, according to documents leaked to a London weekly magazine.

Time Out said today that it had obtained several confidential documents said to have been drafted by the Central Policy Review Staff, the Cabinet Office "Think Tank".

One of the papers, *Report on Youth Unemployment*, circulated in February 1981, said: "The prospects for young school-leavers are bleak. By the end of 1983 between 30 and 70 per cent of the labour force under 18 might never have had a proper job."

Since then the Government has announced its Youth Training Scheme, expected to cost £900m this financial year, which "seeks to build upon the experience of the Youth Opportunities Programme and training schemes run by employers, to provide young people with a bridge between school and work through broad-based, foundation training in a range of basic skills, knowledge, and experience, which will enable them to adapt to changing circumstances and opportunities."

But the *Time Out* document presented a different picture. It said: "The essence of the proposal is to reduce the size of the labour force by raising to 17 the age of entry to the normal labour market."

"We estimate that the training year would reduce the level of registered unemployment by about 200,000."

Three firms of American lawyers have been retained in Washington, New York, and Indiana, and information has been collected and sent, the committee said. The lawyers will select the first cases they wish to file from several hundred already evaluated.

The committee is urging anyone who has taken the drug, which was withdrawn from the market last year, and who suspects side effects, to get in touch with it. "We suspect that there may be many people who have developed unusual medical conditions while under treatment with this drug."

The action committee is coordinating claims through a network of about 50 lawyers in Britain acting for more than 400 alleged victims, aged between 25 and 95.

The committee said that through its lawyers it had "acted" patiently and with integrity. It added: "A number of requests to the drug company

Science report

Hopes for cleansing of anthrax island

By the Staff of Nature

Ministry of Defence scientists have completed preliminary steps towards the decontamination of Gruinard, a small Scottish island used for testing the potential of anthrax as a biological weapon in the Second World War.

From tests of a variety of possible disinfectants on Gruinard scientists have established that a dilute solution of formaldehyde is an effective and relatively cheap agent which will kill spores of the anthrax bacteria.

Six different disinfectant solutions were tested on the island in 1962 by Dr R. J. Manchew and his colleagues from the Ministry's Chemical Defence Establishment at Porton Down together with Dr J. Walling of the Public Health Laboratory Service's centre for applied microbiological research.

The solution was applied to the surface of small patches of ground a few metres north of the gantry from which small bombs containing spores of anthrax bacteria were detonated in the trials. The area is the most heavily contaminated, probably because of the prevailing winds at the time of detonation.

A count of the anthrax spores in soil samples 10 days after disinfectant applications showed that five of the six disinfectant solutions killed most of the spores.

The best among them was a five per cent solution of formaldehyde in sea water; it left no living spores in the soil sample taken from an area about 70m square. In an equivalent sample before the disinfectant was applied.

This solution has been chosen for larger trials planned for later this year. Their outcome may determine whether an attempt is made to decontaminate the whole of the contaminated area of Gruinard which extends to at least two hectares and would require the application of at least 10 million litres of disinfectant.

It would be difficult to guarantee complete decontamination of the island and Dr Manchew and his colleagues say that careful consideration would have to be given to the ecological effects of any disinfectant treatment. © Nature-Times News Service, 1983.

Doubts on dead nurse pictures

A pathologist said yesterday he doubted that new pictures of Helen Smith, the nurse who died in Saudi Arabia four years ago, would add anything to the evidence given at her inquest.

The pictures, taken by Saudi police just after Miss Smith's death, are being circulated to medical experts by West Yorkshire County Council, which is pressing for a new inquiry into the case.

Professor Allan Usher, who examined Miss Smith's body, when it was returned to Britain, said yesterday: "I have not yet received the pictures from the council but I have seen them reproduced in the newspapers and I cannot see how they can add anything to what we already know."

"There is no guarantee that the position in which Helen's body is shown on the pictures is the same as the position in which she was found."

"I will study the pictures more closely when I receive copies of them and if I see anything to change my mind, I will be in touch with the county council leader, John Gunnell."

Mr Philip Gill, the city's coroner, who released the pictures to lawyers acting for Miss Smith's father, Mr Ronald Smith, has said that he does not add to the inquest evidence.

Mr Ronald Gregory, Chief Constable of West Yorkshire Police, has also said that they do not justify further police inquiries.

Mr Smith, a former policeman, and Mr Gunnell, have said the pictures prove that Miss Smith could not have fallen to her death from a sixth-floor balcony as the inquest jury stated.

The pictures show Miss Smith lying at the foot of a block of flats in Jiddah.

Overseas selling prices: America \$25, Australia \$20, Canada \$15, Europe \$10, Japan \$12, New Zealand \$10, South Africa \$10, Switzerland \$10, USA \$10, West Germany \$10, Yugoslavia \$10.

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London Transport aims to win passengers with new Travelcards

By Michael Bailey
Transport Editor

London will take a step towards the Continental approach to public transport next Sunday when London Transport introduces Travelcards, giving free access to the Underground and buses after a lump sum payment.

The sum of £480 will buy a year's unlimited travel on buses and Tubes throughout Greater London, and £4 will buy a week's unlimited travel in the central area.

The shift from buying individual tickets is expected to generate big savings for London Transport through increased travel, fewer staff and reduced fraud.

It will make public transport more like the private car, and as many Continental cities have shown, with cheap period passes, will encourage people to use buses and trains instead of cars for journeys they feel they have already paid for. Other cards will be available for monthly and quarterly travel on any combination of four zones. More than 500,000 are expected to be sold by the summer.

A new drive against fraud is also being launched, Dr Keith

Bright, the chairman of London Transport, announced yesterday to try to reduce the £40m a year which fares avoidance is believed to cost London Transport.

For the first time passengers paying at the exit barrier will automatically be given a receipt for the money many suspect has been hitherto pocketed.

Nearly one hundred extra

Smoking poll

Most Underground travellers think London Transport should give up the idea of completely banning smoking on the Tube, according to an opinion poll published yesterday (the Press Association reports).

The survey, conducted by MORI for the pro-smoking group, Forest, shows that 54 per cent of 721 travellers questioned were against the plan, now under consideration. Only 18 per cent said there should be a total ban, while 46 per cent of non-smokers thought trains should include smoking compartments.

The results have been sent to London Transport.

booking clerks are being recruited to ensure ticket offices are always manned and additional bus and Tube inspectors are being trained.

The Travelcard is part of a package of cheap fares negotiated through the courts this year after last year's Pares Fair debacle. Many fares will be reduced by a quarter and some, particularly on long Underground journeys, by a half.

The 40p fare for central area Underground journeys will cover twice the area (both the existing City and West End zones). The 40p bus fare will be reduced to 30p, but the 20p fare stays the same.

The cheaper fares and Travelcards (the latter are available from newspapers as well as London Transport outlets) are expected to generate an extra 45 million bus and 35 million Tube journeys. Last year journeys dropped by 5 per cent after fares doubled in March.

Dr Bright, disclosing a breakthrough after £250m grants from the Greater London Council, said at a London press conference that the emphasis now would be on higher productivity, lower costs and improved services.

24-hour guard on orchids

By Hugh Clayton

Environment Correspondent
Rare wild orchids are to be guarded day and night by naturalists to prevent a repetition of last year's thefts. The plants include some of the most handsome and bizarre of British wild plants.

Patrols will start soon as the next two months cover the flowering periods of most of Britain's 50 wild orchid varieties. The plants grow in a complex relationship with fungus in the soil and seldom survive replanting.

The orchids are all relatives of the much larger and more familiar imported hothouse varieties. Some of their names refer to the strange shapes adopted by their flowers. The lizard orchid with its long dangling flowers has almost vanished from its haunts in eastern England and some wild specimens were dug up and removed last year.

Mr Richard Steele, the director-general of the Nature Conservancy Council, said: "Round-the-clock patrols are necessary to thwart those who think only of their own pleasure and profit." The council, a garage which administers wildlife law, and the Essex Fairbairn Trust have raised the £4,000 needed to finance the patrols.

Belgrano attacker tells of fireball

By a Staff Reporter

Commander Christopher Wreford-Brown, captain of the Argentine cruiser *General Belgrano*, later regretted the loss of life but would not hesitate to launch such an attack again if he had to, according to a book on the Falklands conflict published today.

The commander describes the sinking of the Argentine warship in *Our Falklands War*, written by Geoffrey Underwood and based on first-hand accounts of the task force. The *Belgrano* was sunk with the loss of more than 300 lives on May 2 last year.

The commander was at the periscope of his submarine as two torpedoes hit the cruiser. He said: "I saw one hit midships. I saw a fireball. I saw a cloud of dirty smoke as the second torpedo hit."

The crew of the submarine cheered at the sound of the explosion and the *Conqueror* moved away at speed to avoid any depth charge attacks from the cruiser's destroyer escorts. The ships searched the area where the submarine had been for a short time. Commander Wreford-Brown said: "Afterwards I had a certain amount of regret about the loss of life. I did not know the numbers involved, but one presumed it was considerable."

We had countered the threat the *Conqueror* which sank the *General Belgrano*, later regretted the loss of life but would not hesitate to launch such an attack again if he had to, according to a book on the Falklands conflict published today.

"It is a fact of life that if you want to go to war you must expect losses," the commander said.

Describing the run-up to the attack he said the *Conqueror* had located the *Belgrano* on May 1 and followed her for more than 30 hours, reporting to London that she had been found. The submarine remained several miles to the stern of the cruiser, deep below her.

The instructions from London were to attack if the ship went inside the total exclusion zone but on May 2 the rules for engagement were changed. Commander Wreford-Brown said: "She was 20 to 30 miles outside the zone and in everyone's eyes posed a threat to the task group."

The submarine increased speed approaching the cruiser on the port side. It fired a salvo of three torpedoes at 1,400 yards. *Our Falklands War*, by Geoffrey Underwood (Maritime Books, £3.95).

Penlee disaster findings

Coastguard officers cleared

By Craig Seton

Two coastguard officers accused of doing "too little too late" to avert the Penlee lifeboat disaster have been cleared of blame in the report of the public inquiry into the loss of the lifeboat *Solomon Browne* and the coaster *Union Star*.

The 20,000 word report, published yesterday, also rejects allegations that Captain Henry Mick Morton, master of the *Union Star*, and his crew failed to take reasonable steps to save themselves as the 1,400-tonne coaster drifted helplessly towards Cornish cliffs during a storm in December 1981.

The report of the 29-day inquiry says, however, that with the benefit of hindsight it was plain the *Solomon Browne* should have been launched earlier. It concludes that others "might have acted differently" from Mr Robbie Roberts, the coastguard district controller at Falmouth, but says that his action fell well short of any wrongful act or default.

The report states that a case had not been made out to associate the disaster, which cost 16 lives, with coastguard reorganization, particularly the removal of operational rescue control from the local station at Land's End to the Maritime Rescue Coordination Centre at Plymouth, 25 miles away, and which covered a larger area.

The report recommended joint talks to improve liaison between coastguards and the Royal Naval Lifeboat Institution, especially better phrasing for alerting a lifeboat. It suggested that the Department of Trade should give the

TIMETABLE OF TRAGEDY

1804 - *Union Star* calls Coastguard for first time.
1812 - Salvage tug first calls *Union Star* offering help.
1813 - Penlee lifeboat put on standby.
1817 - Salvage tug calls.
1900 - Direct talks between tug owners and *Union Star* owners. Tow contract agreed.
1918 - Coastguard upgrades message calling ships to assist *Union Star*.
1937 - Rescue helicopter airborne.
1950 - Penlee lifeboat requested to launch.
1954 - Helicopter in contact with *Union Star*.
2005 - Helicopter attempting to reach survivors.
2012 - Penlee lifeboat launched.
2044 - Salvage tug on scene - cannot get towline to *Union Star*.
2100 - *Union Star* 300 yards from cliffs and dragging anchor.
2105 - Helicopter and lifeboat both trying to take off survivors.
2122 - Lifeboat rescues it has got four survivors. *Union Star* already in breakers... she capsizes.

coastguard a reserve power which could enable its officers to send help such as a salvage tug to the aid of an unwilling master of a ship in trouble.

The inquiry heard more than a million words of evidence about the tragedy in which eight Cornish lifeboatmen and eight people on board the coaster, including a woman and her two teenage daughters, died.

The report accepted that the *Solomon Browne*, having rescued four people, was probably crushed to pieces as it went alongside the *Union Star* again and the coaster capsized on top of it in huge breakers below the cliffs close to Land's End.

Much of the evidence concerned allegations against Mr Roberts, aged 54, who took charge of the rescue operation half an hour after the coaster reported engine failure at 6.04 pm and Mr Colin Sturman, aged 31, the senior watch officer for the earlier period.

They had been accused of failing to appreciate the urgency of the situation, failing to initiate a Mayday after the failure of the master of the *Union Star* to send out a distress message and failing to ask for the early launch of the Penlee lifeboat.

The report, compiled by Mr Richard Stone, QC, wreck commissioner and chairman of the inquiry, and three assessors, said those allegations had been

correctly withdrawn. "The evidence did not support a finding that either officer had acted with any lack of reasonable care or in breach of his duty."

Of Mr Sturman it said he had alerted a rescue helicopter and the lifeboat, put the *Union Star* in touch with a salvage tug nearby and ensured that radar plots were taken at Gwennap Head, the Lands End coastguard station.

He seems to have asked the right questions at the right time and treated the situation with the degree of urgency appropriate to the information he received. He was a credit to the coastguard service.

Turning to Mr Roberts, the report said: "He applied his judgment to the situation and though others in his position might have acted differently his actions were not careless or without reason and fell well short of any wrongful act or default." But there were restraints placed on him by coastguard regulations.

Of Trevelyan Richards, the coxswain of the *Solomon Browne*, and his crew of seven the report said: "Their selfless endeavours to save those from the *Union Star* is an episode in the nation's maritime history which will never be forgotten."

It was important that masters knew that reluctance to declare a distress could lead to delay and jeopardize a successful rescue. It was a primary duty of a ship's master to declare distress and the land station could do so only in exceptional cases.



Academic accolade: The Prince of Wales received a degree in civil law at Oxford University yesterday and in his speech of acceptance, praised the Chancellor, Mr Harold Macmillan, who is in his 90th year.

"I have been fortunate enough to sit at your feet, as it were, and to listen, spellbound, to the way in which you describe events and people in terms of their historical perspective", he said.

Society, violence and the judiciary

Judge 'hounded to grave by media'

By Our Legal Affairs Correspondent

The independence of the judiciary was threatened by political pressures of governments and "hounding" by the media, Lord Hailsham of St Marylebone said last night.

He said he knew of a High Court judge who "would be alive today had he not been subjected to a torrent of abuse excited by the media against a decision" altered on appeal but endorsed in principle.

"I am not the only one who holds the belief that this sensitive man was, almost literally, hounded by the media to his grave", he said.

Lord Hailsham added that although he could not prove it, he knew of "two members of the higher judiciary whose career prospects were substantially delayed by reason of directly political considerations".

The Lord Chancellor, giving the third in the 1983 Hamlyn series of lectures in London, also issued a warning about the use of judges by governments to head public inquiries, charged with political sensitivity and where the inquisitorial method was alien to judges' experience.

After lambasting Lord Scarman's inquiry into the Brixton riots Lord Hailsham said judges were not to be blamed for accepting commissions to head such inquiries, but the media, public opinion, politicians and lord chancellors, including himself, were "possibly to be criticized for asking judges to perform tasks for which their training does not render them particularly suitable" and which potentially interferes with their ordinary work and adds a political flavour to their reputation.

Return to Victorian morality urged

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

A plea for return to Victorian morality with its social sanctions to combat crime and violence was made by Lord Lane, the Lord Chief Justice, yesterday.

"No one gives a fig for the Ten Commandments any more, but unhappily society disregards them at its peril," he told the annual meeting of the National Association of Prison Visitors in London.

At the risk of being labelled fuddy duddies he said, people must begin by stopping the display of violence and sex on television and the importation of hard-core pornography which benefited no one but the purveyors.

Figures for armed robbery were likely soon to go down because those involved would find far more profit in the importation of heroin, which in turn would mean more crime, he said.

"We must start trying to get back a little way towards what your critics call Victorian morality. If we don't, it will go on getting worse."

Lord Lane said people tended to wash their hands of responsibility in the tackling of crime, leaving it to judges, probation staff and the prison service and the old social sanctions had disappeared.

The sanction of parental authority had gone, discipline



Lord Lane: 'Ban pornography' in schools had gone and the authority of the schoolmaster was undermined. Financial sanctions had also gone and, while not wishing a return to pre welfare state days, Lord Lane said there was no doubt any potential criminal would then think a long time before consigning his wife and children to the workhouse.

The big cities also meant social sanctions had disappeared. People did not know their neighbours and even if they did, it was a matter of total indifference whether or not he was convicted of a crime.

The judge later told the press that the victim, Mr John Dickinson, aged 24, of Wyvel Road, Vauxhall, south London, could be named.

'Stand up to soccer thugs'

The establishment was urged by Judge Argyle, QC, at the Central Criminal Court yesterday to take a positive stand against football hooliganism.

The judge, who is a keen sportsman, made his remarks as he jailed three young football fans and sent another to a detention centre for their part in a soccer rampage in which a man died.

There had been "an appalling atmosphere of violence and terror - with foul language,

excess alcohol and urinating in public", he said.

He made an order under the Contempt of Court Act forbidding the naming of the defendants and the match involved, or giving its date because forthcoming trials of rival supporters and a retrial of another fan might be prejudiced.

The judge later told the press that the victim, Mr John Dickinson, aged 24, of Wyvel Road, Vauxhall, south London, could be named.

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Mr Stone yesterday: Call for liaison

Mr Sturman: "Credit to coastguard"

Conservative manifesto

Abolition of GLC

Union ballots

Constituency profiles

ELECTION JUNE 83

Tories offer freedom and a steadfast progress to recovery

Mrs Margaret Thatcher, leader of the Conservative Party, says in foreword to the manifesto.

In the last four years, Britain has recovered her confidence and self-respect. We have regained the respect and admiration of other nations. We are seen today as a people with integrity, resolve and the will to succeed.

This manifesto describes the achievements of four years of Conservative government and sets out our plans for our second term.

The choice before the nation is stark: either to continue our present steady progress towards recovery, or to follow policies more extreme and more damaging than those ever put forward by any previous Opposition.

We face three challenges: the defence of our country, the employment of our people, and the prosperity of our economy.

How to defend Britain's traditional liberties and distinctive way of life is the most vital decision that faces the people at this election.

We have enjoyed peace and security for thirty-eight years - peace with freedom and

justice. We dare not put that at risk. Every thinking man and woman wants to get rid of nuclear weapons. To do that we must negotiate patiently from a position of strength, not abandon ours in advance.

The universal problem of our time, and the most intractable, is unemployment.

The answer is not bogus social contracts and government overspending. Both, in the end, destroy jobs. The only way to a lasting reduction in unemployment is to make the right products at the right prices, supported by good services. The Government's role is to keep inflation down and offer real incentives for enterprise. As we win back customers, so we win back jobs.

We have a duty to protect the most vulnerable members of our society, many of whom contributed to the heritage we now enjoy. We are proud of the way we have shielded the pensioner and the National

Health Service from the recession.

Only if we create wealth can we continue to do justice to the old and the sick and the disabled. It is economic success which will provide the success guarantee of help for those who need it most.

Our history is the story of a free people - a great chain of people stretching back into the past and forward into the future.

All are linked by a common belief in freedom, and in Britain's greatness. All are aware of their own responsibility to contribute to both.

Our past is witness to their continuing courage, honesty and flair, and to their ability to change and create. Our future will be shaped by those same qualities.

The task we face is formidable. Together, we have achieved much over the past four years. I believe it is now right to ask for a new mandate to meet the challenge of our times.

The following is a partial text of the Conservative Party's programme.

Britain is once more a force to be reckoned with. Formidable difficulties remain to be overcome. But after four years of Conservative government, national recovery has begun.

Our opponents claim that they could abolish unemployment by printing or borrowing thousands of millions of pounds. This is a cruel deceit. Their plans would immediately unleash a far more savage economic crisis than their last, a crisis which would, very soon, bring more unemployment in its wake.

The truth is that unemployment, in Britain as in other countries, can be checked and reduced only by steadily and patiently rebuilding the economy so that it produces the goods and services which people want to buy, at prices they can afford.

Over the past four years, this country has recaptured much of her old pride. We now have five great tasks for the future. They are:

To create an economy which provides stable prices, lasting prosperity and employment for our people.

To build a responsible society which protects the weak but also allows the family and the individual to flourish.

To uphold the rule of law, to strengthen the rule of law, and to improve the quality of life in our cities and countryside.

To defend Britain's freedom, to keep faith with our allies in Europe and the North, and to keep the peace with justice.

In the next parliament, we shall endeavour to bring inflation lower still. Our ultimate goal should be a society with stable prices.

We shall maintain strict control of public spending and borrowing. If Government borrows too much, interest rates rise, and so do mortgage payments. Less spending by Government leaves more room to reduce taxes on families and businesses.

We shall continue to set out a responsible financial strategy which will gradually reduce the growth of money in circulation - and so go on bringing inflation down.

The last four years have shown that a bureaucratic machine for controlling wages and prices is quite unnecessary. It simply serves up trouble and breeds inefficiency.

But Government remains inescapably responsible for controlling its own costs. We are committed to fair and reasonable levels of public services. We shall therefore continue to seek sensible arrangements for determining pay in the Civil Service and the National Health Service, following the Meech report and the resolution of the NHS pay dispute.

It is equally our duty to the nation as a whole to prevent any abuse of the sick, the weak and the elderly. So we must continue to resist unreasonable pay claims in the public sector.

We shall continue our programme to ensure state-owned firms to real competition. In telecommunications, we have

created a new independent network. Mercury, and have decided to license two mobile telephone networks. We have allowed competition in commercial postal services.

Already, standards of service are beginning to improve. Investment is rising. And better job opportunities are being opened up.

We shall transfer more state-owned businesses to independent ownership. Our aim is that British Telecom - where we will sell 51 per cent of the shares to the private sector - Rolls-Royce, British Airways, and substantial parts of British Steel, of British Shipbuilders and of British Leyland, and as many as possible of Britain's airports, should become private concern companies. We also aim to introduce substantial private capital into the National Bus Company. As before, we will offer shares to all those who work in these companies.

We shall also transfer to the private sector the remaining state-owned oil business - the British Gas Corporation's offshore oil interests.

We have abolished the Gas Corporation's statutory monopoly of the supply of North Sea gas to industry. Already there has been a vigorous new lease of life for gas exploration and development in the North Sea.

We shall continue to support a complete halt under Labour. In the last Parliament, we passed a law to encourage the private generation of electricity. In the next Parliament, we shall seek to ensure that the means of increasing competition in, and attracting private capital into the gas and electricity industries.

Lower taxes

In the last four years, we have taken the first steps in reducing and simplifying taxes.

Further improvements in allowances and lower rates of income tax remain a high priority, together with measures to reduce the poverty and unemployment traps.

We want to encourage wider ownership. This means lowering taxes on capital and savings, encouraging individuals to invest directly in company shares, and encouraging the creation of more employee share schemes.

Help for new technologies

We will promote, in partnership with industry, the Alvey programme for research into advanced information technology.

We shall encourage the transfer of technology from the university laboratory to the market place, especially by the encouragement of science parks, which help firms to launch new products through pilot schemes and public purchasing.

We shall encourage the success of our "Micro-Sciences" scheme and our network of information technology centres for the young unemployed so that they are equipped with tomorrow's skills.

We shall continue our programme to ensure state-owned firms to real competition. In telecommunications, we have

Use of land

In our crowded country the planning system has to strike a balance between the needs of the homes and workplaces we need. It must protect the environment in which we live.

One particular way to achieve this is by bringing back into use the thousands of acres lying derelict and unused, so much of which is in the ownership of local authorities or other public bodies. We have set up Land Registers to identify this land, and we shall ensure our powers to bring it into use. The more this land can be used, the less the need to build on Green Belts and the countryside.

We will also bring open-cast collieries within proper planning control, and we shall establish more control over intensive livestock units near residential areas.

We shall press ahead with the development of safe nuclear power. It is an important way of securing lower-cost electricity for the future.

We shall set up an Energy Efficiency Office to coordinate the Government's conservation effort, so as to ensure that the taxpayer gets the best value for money.

Agricultural aid

We welcome the fact that, after long negotiations, the National Farmers' Union and the Country Landowners' Association have agreed on the best way to meet the needs of young farmers.

We shall legislate on these issues at an early opportunity. During the next Parliament, we shall introduce measures to restrict the fishing industry and to encourage investment and better marketing.

Help for the family

Freedom and responsibility go together. The Conservative Party believes in encouraging people to take responsibility for their own decisions. We shall continue to return more choice to individuals and their families. That is the way to increase personal freedom. It is also the way to improve standards in the state services.

In the next Parliament, we will give many thousands more the chance to buy their homes. For public sector tenants, the present "Right to Buy" scheme will be improved and extended to include the right of tenants to buy their own homes on a leasehold basis, and the right to buy on a shared ownership basis. The maximum discount will be increased by one per cent a year for those who have been tenants for between twenty and thirty years, taking the maximum discount to 60 per cent. We shall also help first-time buyers who are not council tenants by offering a "home-ownership" scheme, building for sale.

he disagrees, more than he agrees) will be his main campaign weapon, with his universally acknowledged reputation as a "good constituency man".

Dr Elizabeth Cottrell who, as Conservative candidate, has already caused a stir in the town by announcing she is expecting her first child in November at the age of 42, readily agrees Mr Weech is her "biggest hurdle" to overcome if she is to reach Westminster.

She quickly points out that Mr Weech is not representative of the "extreme" party and she believes Mrs Thatcher's reputation as a leader and the changing face of Labour will enable her to succeed.

There is no doubting where Dr Cottrell stands in Conservative Party thinking. No only is she a great admirer of, and speech writer for, Mrs Thatcher, she speaks in a similar manner, using the same phrases.

Local Labour Party officials have not been slow in pointing out that Dr Cottrell, daughter of a mine worker, is second-in-charge at the Centre for Policy Studies, the think tank set up by Mrs Thatcher and Sir Keith



The way ahead: Mr William Whitelaw (centre) and Mr Norman Tebbit heading their leader's words at yesterday's press conference.

Reforms for councils and unions

The central part of the manifesto deals with reform in local government and the trade unions. Local government saving ratepayers' money.

We have checked the relentless growth of local government spending, and manpower is now back down to the level of 1974. We shall legislate to curb excessive and irresponsible rate increases by high-spending councils, and to provide a general scheme for limitation of rate increases for all local authorities to be used if necessary.

In addition, for industry we will require local authorities to consult local representatives of industry and commerce before setting their rates. We shall give more businesses the right to pay by instalments. And we shall stop the raising of empty industrial property.

The Metropolitan Councils and the Greater London Council have been shown to be wasteful and unnecessary tier of government. We shall abolish them and return most of their functions to the boroughs and districts. Services which need to be administered over a wider area - such as police and fire, and education in inner London - will be run by joint boards of borough or district representatives.

Reviving Britain's cities

The £60m we have earmarked for the Urban Development Grant this year will be matched by up to four times that sum from private firms investing in new developments. On Merseyside, Operation

promotion for sale, and shared ownership.

We shall extend our Tenants' Charter to enable council tenants to get necessary repairs done themselves and be reimbursed by their councils.

We shall conduct early public consultation on proposals which would enable the building societies to play a fuller part in supporting the provision of new housing and would bring up to date the laws which govern them.

Our goal is to make Britain the best-housed nation in Europe. In the next Parliament, we shall continue to protect retirement pensions and other linked long-term benefits against rising prices. Public sector pensioners will also continue to be protected on the basis of realistic pension contributions. In this Parliament, we raised to £57 a week the amount pensioners may earn without losing any of their pension. We shall continue to raise the limit and to abolish the earnings rule as soon as we can. The Christmas bonus, which has been frozen since 1975, will continue to be paid every year in accordance with the law we passed in 1979.

Over 11.5m people - half the working population - are now covered by occupational pension schemes. We will consider how the

groundwork has brought together landowners, local industry and local authorities to tackle the squalor and dereliction on the edge of towns. The lessons of this and many other Merseyside initiatives will now be applied in other urban areas.

Public transport

We shall further relax bus licensing to permit a wider variety of services.

The GLC has grossly mismanaged London Transport. We shall set up a new London Regional Transport Authority for the Underground, buses and commuter trains in the London area. This will provide the opportunity to split the different types of transport into separate operating bodies, put more services out to private tender and offer the passenger better performance.

In the country, we shall ensure better use of school and special buses for local communities. Restrictions on minibuses will be cut.

We want to see a high-quality, efficient railway service. That does not mean simply providing ever-larger subsidies from the taxpayer. Nor, on the other hand, does it mean embarking upon a programme of major route closures. There is, however, scope for substantial cost reductions in British Rail which are needed to justify investment in a modern and efficient railway.

Fewer restrictive practices and much more attention to the customer are also essential. Rail services are now facing

perspective rights of "early leavers", people who change jobs, can be better protected and how their members may be given fuller information about their pension schemes.

Value for money in the NHS

We intend to continue to make sure that all patients receive the best possible value for the money that is spent on the Health Service. The treatment of the elderly, the mentally handicapped and the mentally ill will continue to command our particular attention.

To release more money for looking after patients, we will reduce the cost of administering the Health Service. We are asking health authorities to make the maximum possible savings by putting services like laundry, catering and hospital cleaning out to competitive tender.

We welcome the growth in private health insurance in recent years. This has both made more health care available, and lightened the load on the NHS, particularly for non-urgent operations. We shall continue to encourage this valuable supplement to state care. We shall

promote closer partnership between the State and the private sector in the exchange of facilities and of ideas in the interests of all patients.

Giving parents more power is one of the most effective ways of raising educational standards. We shall continue to seek ways of widening parental choice and influence over their children's schooling.

We shall defend church school and independent schools alike against our opponents' attacks. And we shall defend the right of parents to spend their own money on educating their children.

Until now, the Education Service has been a closed shop. We shall switch the emphasis in the Education Service back to school attendance, so as to reduce truancy.

We have given special help for refresher courses for teachers, research into special schools, and play groups and nursery schools where they are most needed.

We shall also encourage schools to keep proper records of their pupils' achievements, buy more computers, and carry out external

hold ballots for the election of governing bodies of trade unions; decide periodically whether their unions should have party political funds.

We shall also curb the legal immunity of unions to call strikes without the prior approval of those concerned through a fair and secret ballot.

Political levy

Consultations on the Green Paper have confirmed that there is widespread disquiet about how the right of individual trade union members not to pay the political levy operates in practice, through the system of contracting-out.

We intend to invite the TUC to discuss the steps which the trade unions themselves can take to ensure that individual members are free and effectively able to decide for themselves whether or not to pay the political levy. In the event that the trade unions are not willing to take such steps, the Government will be prepared to introduce measures to guarantee the free and effective right of choice.

Essential services

The proposal to curb impunity in the absence of pre-strike ballots will reduce the risk of strikes in essential services. In addition, we shall consult further about the need for industrial relations in specified essential services to be governed by adequate procedure agreements, breach of which would deprive industrial action of immunity.

Law, democracy and the citizen

The rule of law matters deeply to everyone of us. Any concession to the thief, the thug or the terrorist undermines that principle which is the foundation of all our liberties.

The proposals embodied in our Police and Criminal Evidence Bill will help the police to bring criminals to justice. At the same time, they will reinforce public support for the police by laying down clear rules for the proper treatment of suspects. We shall also

build more courtrooms to reduce delays in trying criminal cases. There must be enough prison places to cope with sentences imposed by the courts.

We will also respond to the increasing public concern over obscenity and offences against public decency, which often have links with serious crime. We propose to introduce specific legislation to deal with the most serious of these problems, such as the dangerous spread of violent and obscene video cassettes.

We accept the case for an independent prosecution service, and will consider how it might best be set up. We intend to extend the grounds that disqualify those with criminal records from serving on juries.

Ulster pledge

The people of Northern Ireland will continue to be offered a framework for participation in local democracy and political progress through the Assembly. There will be no change in Northern Ireland's constitutional position in the United Kingdom without the consent of the majority of people there, and without support throughout the community.

Tomorrow: Stirling, Carmarthen

sat as the Labour councillor for the area and was the first of six in the city to defect to the SDP in October, 1981.

He is optimistic about his chances but depressed about the disillusion of so many with politics and politicians in general.

The Labour constituency party is in a middle-of-the-road, with the extreme left on a tight rein. It selected Mr Robin Corbett, aged 49, who sat for

Priority to peace through strength

On defence, the manifesto says:

For nearly four decades, Europe has been at peace. The strength of the Western Alliance has kept our own freedoms secure. The possession of nuclear weapons by both sides has been an effective deterrent to another war in Europe.

The policies which our Labour opponents now propose would put at risk all this hard-won security.

The protection of peace We will fully support the negotiations to reduce the deployment of nuclear weapons. But we will not gamble with our defence.

The Western Alliance can keep the peace only if we can convince any potential aggressor that he would have to pay an unacceptable price. To do so, NATO must have strong conventional forces backed by a nuclear deterrent. And we in Britain must maintain our own independent nuclear contribution to British and European defence. At the same time, we shall continue to support all realistic efforts to reach balanced and verifiable agreements with the Soviet Union on arms control and disarmament.

We have substantially increased our defence expenditure in real terms. We have honoured our promise to give our regular and reserve forces proper pay and conditions and the equipment they need to do the job.

We propose to amend the Civil Defence Act 1948 to enable civil defence funds to be used in safeguarding against peacetime emergencies as well as against hostile attacks.

Britain in Europe

The creation of the European Community has been vital in cementing lasting peace in Europe and ending centuries of hostility. We came to office determined to make a success of British membership of the Community. This we have done.

The European Community is the world's largest trading group. It is by far our most important export market. Withdrawal would be a catastrophe for this country. As many as two million jobs would be at risk. We would lose the great export advantages and the attraction to overseas investors which membership now gives us.

The resolute approach

This Government's approach is straightforward and resolute. We mean what we say. We face the truth, even when it is painful. And we stick to our purpose.

Law, democracy and the citizen

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Richard Evans

CONSTITUENCY PROFILE Ipswich

Labour life and hope

CANDIDATES
Kenneth Weech
Elizabeth Cottrell
Pat Miers

Mr Kenneth Weech, MP for Ipswich since 1974, is living proof that there is electoral life and hope for the Labour Party in marginal constituencies.

In 1979 he brought a spectacular, yet little noticed, general election victory for his party when, against the national swing, he not only fended off his Tory challenger but managed to double his slender majority.

This time Mr Weech, an avowed Healey supporter, is predicting he will repeat the trick, and so strengthen his party's hold on its only seat in the Tory stronghold of Suffolk.

Mr Weech's achievement in 1979 left psephologists puzzled and his explanation for the success, and his confidence, forecast for this election, is probably equally baffling to some of the hard-left colleagues within his party.

The Labour Party in Ipswich is moderate in application and very strongly practical. It is a party of good works rather than ideology where our

Profile of Ipswich

1981 % Own Occ 58.3
1981 % Loc Auth 23.3
1981 % Black/Asian 4.3
1981 % Mid cl 12.1
1981 % Pol man 42.1
1982 % electorate 57,682
1979 % BBC/ITN national result
Lab maj 3,400

Key: % Owner Occ: proportion owning their own homes; % Loc auth: proportion of council housing; % Black/Asian: proportion from New Commonwealth or Pakistan; % Mid cl: proportion of non-manual workers; % Pol man: proportion of manual workers; % Electorate: total population; % BBC/ITN national result: calculation of what result would have been in 1979 in case history constituencies by first BBC/ITN study team.

counsellors and everybody involved have got a history of 20 years' door-knocking, asking people about their problems.

"There are no issues for any other party to take up here, because we have them all. It is an old fashioned Labour Party in the sense we do not really expect people's votes unless we give something in return."

Ipswich has felt the chill wind of the recession, he says, with unemployment having trebled and that, rather than his party's manifesto (with which

Profile of Birmingham Erdington

CONSTITUENCY PROFILE Erdington

CANDIDATES
Daniel Moylan
Robin Corbett
Christopher Barber

Birmingham, Erdington, is not used to the centre of the stage after 38 years of decent reticence with Mr Julius Silverman as its member. Mr Silverman, a barrister who eschewed publicity but worked diligently for his constituents, has retired, the last of the 1945 victors in the city to go.

The piercing light of psephology has thus thrust Erdington into the role of key marginal, where it has been suggested that the Alliance could succeed. But in the recent local elections they had a setback, losing a seat at Kingsbury to Labour. As it blinks in the unaccustomed glare of attention, Erdington seems to represent the classic outer city suburb that has discarded, or is in the process of discarding, its traditional attachment to Labour.

Unemployment in the constituency is about 22 per cent and will therefore dominate the campaign.

The only candidate living in Erdington is Mr. Christopher

Profile of Birmingham Erdington

1981 % Own Occ 47
1981 % Loc Auth 28
1981 % Black/Asian 7
1981 % Mid cl 28
1981 % Pol man 57,682
1979 % BBC/ITN national result
Lab maj 3,400

Barber, a market researcher for the local passenger transport authority, representing the Alliance. He was born in Scotland, educated in Ireland and arrived in Birmingham 31 years ago. He

was a Labour councillor for the area and was the first of six in the city to defect to the SDP in October, 1981.

He is optimistic about his chances but depressed about the disillusion of so many with politics and politicians in general.

The Labour constituency party is in a middle-of-the-road, with the extreme left on a tight rein. It selected Mr Robin Corbett, aged 49, who sat for

Arthur Osman



Dr Elizabeth Cottrell (left), the Conservative candidate in Ipswich and Mrs Pat Miers, the Liberal candidate.

Shoot-out on Argentine highway revives fears of new 'dirty war'

From Andrew Thompson, Buenos Aires

An announcement by Argentine police that two men were killed in a shoot-out last Saturday has been met with incredulity and protest by the country's political parties and human rights organizations. There are growing fears that the cycle of violence known as the "dirty war" in the 1970s is beginning again.

According to the Buenos Aires provincial police force, Señor Ovidio Augustin Cambiaso and Señor Eduardo Daniel Pereira Rossi, driving a car on the Pan American Highway outside Buenos Aires, tried to escape when challenged by a routine patrol. They were chased and, when cornered, opened fire. In the subsequent gun fight, both were killed.

The police claim that Señor Cambiaso had a record of left-wing activism and had been in prison. Señor Pereira was described as a member of the Montoneros guerrilla organization.

This version of events has been rejected by most political parties and human rights groups. Señor Cambiaso and another unidentified man had been kidnapped on Saturday morning in Rosario, in the nearby province of Santa Fe. His family, and witnesses, said that heavily-armed men in civilian clothes, driving a green station wagon without number plates, had seized both men in a coffee house in Rosario.

After news of the abduction, a campaign was launched to save Señor Cambiaso's life. The family of the kidnapped man, a left-wing Peronist, filed a habeas corpus writ. Newspapers covered the incident, giving it front-page treatment.

On Monday President Rey-

naldo Bignone, questioned by journalists, said: "I can guarantee that the security services are not involved in this matter." But the statement by the Buenos Aires police force on Tuesday, giving the time of the shoot-out as Saturday afternoon, showed it had occurred two days before the President's statements.

Among the other contradictory aspects of the affair, is the fact that the habeas corpus petition was turned down on Tuesday, for lack of information, almost at the same time as the police were issuing their version of events.

Señor Vicente Leonidas Saadi, leader of the left-wing Peronist grouping known as Intransigencia and Mobilización, said on Tuesday night that "it was not a shoot-out. This is a straightforward assassination". Señor Saadi and other political and human rights leaders tried to express their protests to officials at the Interior Ministry late on Tuesday night, but were not granted an audience.

France condemns Chile

Paris (Reuters) - France yesterday recalled its Ambassador to Chile and condemned what it termed violations of human rights after demonstrations there against the right-wing military leadership of President Augusto Pinochet.

M. Claude Cheysson, the External Relations Minister, told the National Assembly that M. Leon Bouvier, the ambassador, had been recalled to Paris.

M. Cheysson was quoted by French radio as saying: "General Pinochet is a curse on his people". Earlier, an official spokesman said that the French Government was outraged by events in Chile.

Chilean soldiers and police arrested more than 300 people last week after demonstrations which analysts have seen as the most serious anti-government protest in 10 years of military rule by General Pinochet. At least two youths were shot dead during protests.

Last year France suspended delivery of 29 tanks because of an embargo on arms exports to Chile.

At an improvised press conference, they said both men "were kidnapped on Saturday in Rosario by members of the Army, and were shot dead immediately. Later, they took the bodies to Buenos Aires province. They were taken so as to fake a shoot-out, to escape responsibility for the killings. The bodies were under the control of an officer from the Tigre regional police force, whose surname is Alcantara, and a sub-officer known as Parry. Both these men now appear to be under arrest."

The Argentine Permanent Human Rights Assembly said: "This was murder, carried out by paramilitary or paramilitary groups".

The human rights groups and political parties have called on all those who wish to express their protests at the death of Señor Cambiaso to join a demonstration tomorrow, called by the Mothers of the Plaza de Mayo to protest about human rights violation.



New barrier: Syrian soldiers check one of the few cars allowed to leave the Bekaa Valley for Beirut.

Reagan believes Syrians will pull out

From Mohsien Ali, Washington

President Reagan believes that Moscow is possibly putting pressure on the Syrians to keep their troops in Lebanon, but he thinks Syria will eventually agree to withdraw them.

The President took a cautiously optimistic view of the Lebanon situation at his press conference on Tuesday night, a few hours after Lebanon and Israel signed their agreement on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon.

Asked what reason he had to be optimistic about a Syrian withdrawal Mr. Reagan recalled that the Syrians had repeatedly said that when the Israeli forces left, too, would leave Lebanon.

He added: "Now I grant you they're saying some different things to day. But I also know that a number of their Arab allies are urging them to stick with their word and to leave when all forces are prepared to leave."

"And I can't believe that the Syrians want to find themselves alone separated from all of their Arab allies."

Asked if the US was willing to offer the

Soviet Union a role in negotiating a Syrian withdrawal, the President said: "I don't think that the negotiations should include inviting the Soviet Union into the Middle East."

"I don't see what reason they have to be there, and possibly there is pressure on the Syrians coming from the Soviets, who now have several thousand of their military forces in there in addition to the missiles and so forth."

American officials have estimated that there are about 5,000 Soviet personnel in Syria, mainly helping air defence systems and manning two Soviet Sam 5 missile sites, one near Hama and the other near Damascus.

The State Department has repeatedly said that the introduction of Sam 5 missiles and other weapons systems into Syria and their manning by Soviet personnel was "a destabilizing and unwelcome development."

Mr. Nicholas Veliotas, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs, said a few hours before the President's

press conference that Mr. Philip Habib, Mr. Reagan's special envoy, was returning to the Middle East hoping to "stimulate some progress in the near future with respect to Syrian and PLO willingness to withdraw."

AMMAN: Arabs in the West Bank, officially still part of Jordan, yesterday faced prosecution - and a threat of administrative measures if they failed to conform with new Jordanian travel rules, Reuters reports.

The Jordanian Ministry of the Interior said the Arabs were banned from leaving the West Bank except through two bridges on the Jordan River. They are King Hussein's Bridge (formerly Allenby) and Prince Mohammad's Bridge (formerly Damiah).

The move appeared to prevent Arabs from using Israeli or Israeli-held airports or crossing points between Israel and Egypt and Israel and Lebanon on leaving the occupied territories.

The measures were designed to counter Israeli attempts to drive out Arabs

Pilot killed by gust after safe golf course landing

From Our Correspondent, Johannesburg

The British pilot of a light aircraft who had made a forced landing on the sixteenth fairway of his local golf course after he ran out of fuel, was killed yesterday when he crashed taking off onto the seventeenth.

Mr. Joseph Higham, aged 37, from Huddersfield, was taking off from the Kensington Golf Course, Johannesburg. His wife, Gwendolyn, seven

months pregnant, watched in horror as the Piper was caught by a gust of wind as it lifted off the sixteenth fairway, flipped over and nose-dived into the seventeenth.

Mr. Higham, who emigrated to South Africa in 1975, played on the course near his home, which was why he chose the sixteenth fairway, the longest, for his landing on Tuesday.

President expects MX cash approval soon

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

President Reagan expects swift approval by Congress of his request for funds for the development and testing of the controversial MX intercontinental ballistic missile.

Addressing a White House press conference this week he said in an opening statement: "I look forward to prompt approval of this vital programme by the full House and Senate."

A bipartisan consensus in Congress favouring the 10-warhead missile would show the Soviet Union that "we

Americans stand united, ready to negotiate in good faith until we succeed in reducing the level of nuclear weapons on both sides," he said.

The President was speaking shortly after the House appropriations committee had voted by 30-26 in favour of a resolution that would free \$625 (£403m) for the development of the missile. The funds had been blocked since the end of last year.

The vote, which followed a massive lobbying campaign by

the administration, gave the President his third MX victory in a week. The matter goes to the floor of the Senate and the House next week where approval seems likely, but is still by no means assured.

The outcome is particularly important for the administration as it will set the tone for a new congressional debate in the coming weeks on whether to allocate \$6,000m for the actual procurement of the first operational missiles during the 1984 financial year.

Mr. Nicholas Veliotas, Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern Affairs, said a few hours before the President's

The shift in mood in Congress in favour of the MX follows a series of letters which President Reagan sent to key senators and representatives last week promising to alter his negotiating position in arms talks with the Soviet Union. At his press conference the President said he was gratified that a bipartisan consensus on arms control was emerging from last month's recommendations by a Presidential commission headed by retired general Brent Scowcroft.

Controversy over the deployment of cruise and Pershing 2 missiles, economic protectionism, last year's split over the Soviet pipeline and anti-Americanism in Western Europe are among the causes of Nato's troubles.

Grievances have been accumulated for years, at least since the days of President Carter, but now need redressing before next year's election in Washington imposes new strains.

The alternative is a drift towards "fundamental change" in the alliance and much will depend upon the Reagan Administration and its efforts to heal the rifts.

The Warsaw Pact has been passing through a difficult period too, perhaps fortunately for Nato, with the Polish crisis putting its worst problems.

"After the past two years of concern with internal affairs, the Warsaw Pact does not look to be ready for a new leadership. It is neither confronted by a desperate situation nor offered a unique opportunity by weakness in the West. The probability of military action against Western Europe remains small," the report says.

But there is also "deep concern" over the slow progress towards an agreement in the Geneva arms talks, just resuming after a two month recess.

"Muddle-through" rather than breakthrough has so far characterized the negotiations and the prospects now look even more "challenging".

discontent of a wide variety of social groups.

About 1,000 students protested in Paris yesterday against alleged police brutality against demonstrators. Politicians of the right and left have also expressed concern about the excessive violence used by police to break up some demonstrations. There have been several incidents in which innocent bystanders and journalists were brutally clubbed over the head by riot police.

Mr. Joseph Franceschi, the Minister for State Security, said in Parliament yesterday that the Government was firmly attached to the fundamental right of people to demonstrate in the streets and for that reason, despite the possibility of disorder, had never sought to ban demonstrations.

"But this right must respect other rights, in particular the right to protection of individuals and their belongings. Public order must be assured in all circumstances with firmness and discrimination," he said.

Faced with those constraints, he believed that the forces of law and order had behaved with calmness and serenity. They were in no way to blame for the outbursts of violence at the end of demonstrations, he insisted. The police had "his complete confidence and respect".

University students announced yesterday that they intended to keep up their pressure on the Government to change its Bill for the reform of higher education.

Medical students, who have voted in favour of the acceptance of Government compromise measures on the reform of medical education, have postponed a decision until Friday on whether to call off their strike.

There were only sporadic demonstrations by farmers yesterday, who are demanding a ban on foreign agricultural imports and the abolition of the EEC system of monetary compensation which acts as a tax on French agricultural exports.

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Newspaper savages Walesa

Warsaw (Reuters) - The Polish government newspaper *Rzeczpospolita* said Mr Lech Walesa, the Solidarity leader, was totally discredited by his recent actions and there was no role for him to play in public life.

The article said he had linked himself with militant extremists aiming to overthrow the communist system.

A Solidarity bulletin in Warsaw said that Mr Andrzej Sobieraj, chairman of the Solidarity branch in Radom, was arrested after unofficial May Day demonstrations.

Kenya travel bar on diplomats

Nairobi (Reuters) - All foreign diplomats accredited to Kenya will need clearance from the President's office from now on before being allowed to travel to rural areas, the *Daily Nation* newspaper said.

The decision was taken by the governing council of the ruling Kenya African National Union after charges by President Moi that foreign countries were grooming someone to succeed him.

Sakharov says 'yes' to Oslo

Oslo (AFP) - Mr Andrei Sakharov, the Soviet dissident and Nobel peace prize winner, has accepted Norway's invitation to settle there with his family, Mr Svein Stray, the Norwegian Foreign Minister, told Parliament.

In Stockholm, 140 of 349 MPs sent messages to Mr Andrei Sakharov, the Soviet leader, urging Mr Sakharov's release and inviting him to Sweden, and in Washington President Reagan proclaimed May 21 as national Andrei Sakharov Day.

Seoul protest

Seoul - Mr Kim Young Sam, the former South Korean opposition leader, under house arrest since last June, said yesterday he was beginning a hunger strike in protest at the lack of democracy under the Government of President Chun Doo Hwan.

Aide resigns

Rangoon (Reuters) - Brigadier-General Tin Oo, known in Burma as the right-hand man of General Ne Win, resigned from his parliamentary posts yesterday, but the announcement made no reference to his powerful position as Joint Secretary of the Burma Socialist Programme Party.

Rival rallies

Noumea (Reuters) - Opponents and supporters of French rule over the Pacific territory of New Caledonia staged rival demonstrations as M. Georges Lemoine, French Junior Minister for Overseas Territories, arrived for a visit. About 30,000 marched in support of the French and 5,000 for independence.

Mugabe tour

Budapest (AP) - Mr Robert Mugabe, Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, arrived here for an official visit on the first stage of an East European tour, with stops planned in Czechoslovakia and East Germany.

Editor freed

Valletta - Mr Tony Mallia, editor of the Nationalist Party's press in Malta, was released by police after being held for 24 hours in connection with his interview with Dr Eddie Fenech-Adami, the Nationalist leader.

Correction

Brigadier-General Amos Yaron, of Israel, is not prime minister, as reported on May 17.

"We had a new product and a lot of faith."



We put both in Radio Times.

Stephen Wilson, Technics Organ Division Manager.

"Selling electronic keyboards might be thought an easy matter," Stephen Wilson told us. "You simply take ads in the trade press and leave the rest to your dealers. At least, that's what the trade has been doing for years."

"But in 1979, when Technics went into the market, we questioned this approach. We put the problem to our creative consultancy, Lippa, Newton, Nokes Limited, and our media buyers, The Media Business."

"We decided we wanted to attack not only the existing market, but to expand the market. We agreed to concentrate our modest advertising budget in one mass-circulation publication."

"We chose Radio Times for various reasons. For a start, you've over nine million readers" (9.2 million, we prompted.)

"You've 12 regional editions which meant we could run lists of local dealers names. Then there's the fact that, as you publish on Thursdays, you're home nine days."

"This was important. Organs are a considered purchase, not a petty-cash item. We wanted our ads to be read and re-read."

"We started off with black-and-white half-page ads in your London and South editions. The response was good, very good."

"So much so we took a whole-page colour in 1980. And again the response was good."

"In 1981 we took two colour pages, plus half-pages in black-and-white to list our dealers. The response was terrific. Then came 1982. And we found ourselves with our new memory-pack keyboard. This product, as the man who invented the wheel said, was revolutionary. We took a three-page colour ad in Radio Times in November. From then on every day was Christmas. In fact the result turned into a bit of a pain. We were cleaned out of our winter stock and most of our spring allocation. There we stood, thanks to Radio Times, in the middle of a world recession, with our organs going boom, boom, boom."

RadioTimes

For further information, contact Head of Advertisement Department, BBC Publications, 33 Marylebone High Street, London W1M 4AA. Telephone: 01-580 5577. Source: NRS (BCNARS) July-December 1982.

ASSOCIATED BRITISH FOODS plc

Notice is hereby given of the appointment of Lloyds Bank Plc as Registrar

All documents for registration and correspondence should in future be sent to the address below.

T. H. M. SHAW, LL.B.
DIRECTOR & SECRETARY



Lloyds Bank Plc,
Registrar's Department,
Goring-by-Sea,
Worthing, West Sussex BN12 6DA.
Telephone: Worthing 502541
(STD code 0903)

Lloyds Bank Plc

Apology for faked Hitler diaries

Stern editor takes blame

From Michael Binyan, Hamburg

Herr Henri Nannen, founder and editor-in-chief of *Stern*, apologizes today to the magazine's 1,600,000 readers for what has been called the worst scandal in journalistic history, which he blamed in a leading article on the "psycho-thriller" atmosphere which led the management to publish the forged Hitler diaries.

"As critical journalists we should have done more," he says, adding that there was no pardon for *Stern* starting publication without discovering the sources from which its reporter, Herr Gerd Heidemann, received the forged material.

The apology - mea culpa, mea maxima culpa as he puts it in his leading article - has not been accepted by *Stern's*

journalists, who again yesterday held mass protest meetings to press their demands for Herr Nannen's resignation, together with that of Herr Gerd Heidemann, chairman of *Stern's* publishers, Gruner and Jahr.

Negotiations continued most of yesterday between the representatives of the 200 embittered editorial staff and the Gruner and Jahr board, including Herr Nannen and Herr Heidemann. But, in spite of hints that the management was ready for a compromise, positions seemed to have hardened.

The management backed by the personal intervention of Herr Reinhard Mohr, head of Bertelsmann, the parent company, were adamant they would not retract the appointments of

two new editors, Herr Peter Scholl-Latour and Herr Johannes Gross, nor dismiss Herr Nannen and Herr Heidemann.

Herr Rolf Gille, one of the three editors at the time of publication of the forgeries who was not involved and did not resign has applied for an injunction in a Hamburg court against Gruner and Jahr to prevent the new editors taking up their posts.

Herr Gross was due to have begun work yesterday, but a spokesman for the journalists, who are continuing their symbolic occupation of the *Stern* building, said he had not seen him anywhere.

The journalists are still working normally, and say they

will not go on strike, as they do not want to damage *Stern* any further, but rather would like to bring it back to its former influential position. A strike in any case is at present illegal under West German labour law. The continuous mass meetings, however, will probably lead to a much reduced edition next week.

In today's issue, Herr Nannen admits the editorial staff were kept in complete ignorance of the magazine's involvement in buying the forgeries, and the "bunker mentality" of those at the top who did not want the secret out.

He says the entire top management convinced themselves the diaries were genuine by a process of auto-suggestion: "We all suffered from group psychosis".

Tough language has been used at the journalists' protest meetings. On one shouted at the meeting on Monday to Herr Heidemann: "You are not only a bungler, but you have damaged the magazine".

Herr Nannen blamed Herr Heidemann both at the meeting and in his leading article for the deception. He said he was dismissed on the spot because he was a *Schmock* who had to be got rid of in a spectacular way.

Many *Stern* staff were also angry yesterday at the news that the two editors who resigned over the "diaries" affair, Herr Peter Koch and Herr Felix Schmidt, each received DM3m (£790,000) in compensation.



Herr Nannen: Journalists say he must resign.



Herr Scholl-Latour: Backing from parent company.



Herr Gross: Not seen since his appointment.

Central American turmoil: El Salvador's victims; Contadora moves spurned

Revenge killings and a legacy of moral chaos

San Salvador, (NYT) - The Government of El Salvador has released more than 50 of the country's 700 political prisoners since the beginning of the year. Last Sunday the bodies of two of those freed were picked up with six others by the International Committee of the Red Cross on a road three miles north of the capital.

Two other men, still alive, were also picked up and taken to hospital by the Red Cross.

One of the survivors, who asked that his name not be used because he feared he would be taken from hospital and killed, said uniformed men in Mexicanos, a neighbourhood north of the capital, had ordered him to get into a lorry. "I didn't do anything. I have my papers," said the 34-year-old man, who added that he supported his wife and two daughters by working as a shoemaker and driver and selling goods on the street.

His head was propped up with a wooden board and pillow. His legs had been shattered by bullets fired at close range, making him in slightly worse condition than the 28 other men who shared the big orthopaedic ward with him.

The survivor said he had gone to Mexicanos to attend a wedding and had been ordered into the lorry about 9pm. "I don't remember anything," he said. "The Red Cross picked me up in the morning nearly dead and brought me here."

The incident was the second of its kind in three days. Last Friday a body was left in the parking lot of the Camino Real Hotel with a death threat addressed to a member of the moderate Christian Democratic Party.

By the end of the week, local

newspapers had reported that 15 people, including a student and doctor, had been picked up by the National Guard for having political sympathies considered incorrect in San Salvador. Under the state of siege, anyone can be held by the police for 15 days without a cause being given.

Officials tried to play down the incidents, but the murders disturbed many because killings of this sort are not as common in the capital as they were last year.

"I don't think they are organized squadrons," said Señor José Francisco Guerrero, the President's chief aide. "They are people taking revenge. This is part of the moral chaos that the guerrillas have led us to."

Other Salvadoreans believed the resurgence of violence was the work of extreme rightists trying to intimidate Señor Eusebio Vides Casanova, the new Defence Minister, or a reaction to an amnesty law expected to come into effect this week. Under the law, a three-member commission will have the power to free prisoners charged with political crimes punishable by a sentence of less than four years.

A week ago Chiquera was a town of 500 to 600 people. By Saturday it had been abandoned. A few dogs roamed the streets or stood at the blown-out doors of empty houses and at different corners the stench of decaying bodies was unmistakable. A group of men in a lorry with two coffins in the back arrived on Saturday to look for the remaining bodies.

At the beginning of the week, left-wing insurgents took the town after heavy fighting that left at least 170 people dead.

Peace mission derided by guerrillas on border

From Martha Honey, San José, Costa Rica

Costa Rican-based anti-Sandinista guerrilla movements are opposed to regional peace efforts by the four Latin American countries comprising "Contadora Group" and have pledged that an observer force coming to investigate tensions along the Costa Rica and Nicaragua border will not be allowed to disrupt their lines of supplies.

In contrast, Costa Rica and Nicaragua, as well as the United States, in a rare display of unity, all back the mission of the observer team which is scheduled to arrive here this week. The four countries in the group, Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama are appointed two members each, plus necessary supporting staff, to the observer team.

Costa Rica, which has no army, had originally asked the organization of American States (OAS) to send a peace keeping force to patrol its border in order to stop what is claimed are a series of "Nicaraguan incursions." Nicaragua has been calling for UN sponsored bilateral talks to discuss, among other things, movements of anti-Sandinista guerrillas and arms from Costa Rica into southern Nicaragua.

As a compromise both countries endorse the agreement of the Contadora group (so named after the Panamanian island where the group first met earlier this year), reached at a foreign ministers' meeting last week, to send an observer team to investigate the border situation and make recommendations.

The Reagan Administration has, likewise, given endorsement to the Contadora group's peace efforts.

In recent days both military

chefs of the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (ARDE) the former Sandinista hero, Señor Edmundo Pastora and Señor Fernando "el Negro" Chamorro, the leader of the Nicaraguan Revolutionary Armed Forces (FARN), the other Costa Rican-based rebel movement, have issued statements from their supposed guerrilla bases in southern Nicaragua claiming that the Contadora group is serving the interests of the Sandinista Government.

Señor Chamorro is quoted in the press here as saying that the group is attempting to bolster the Sandinista Government at a time when "it is beginning to tremble from its foundation".

In an interview, an ARDE source said that the observer team will not effect our avenues for getting arms into Nicaragua. They cannot control the whole frontier.

While Costa Rica has repeatedly declared its neutrality and vigorously protested against alleged Nicaraguan violations of its territory, both Costa Rican and anti-Sandinista sources say that, over the past few months, ARDE and FARN have been moving considerable quantities of arms and men across Costa Rica to camps on both sides of the border.

Informed sources say that, within the last month or so, most of the ARDE and FARN camps have been shifted into Nicaragua.

WASHINGTON: The House of Representatives' intelligence committee, attacked by President Reagan for trying to cut off covert US aid to Nicaraguan rebels, declared on Tuesday that the CIA's operation had done more to harm the image of the United States than to black left wing gun-running in Latin America, AP reports.

Philadelphia Democrats prefer black for mayor

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington

Mr Wilson Goode, a shareholder's son who is seeking to become the first black Mayor of Philadelphia, yesterday won the city's Democratic mayoral primary by defeating his principal opponent, Mr Frank Rizzo, a former mayor, in a closely-run race.

He won about 53 per cent of the votes cast and Mr Rizzo 46 per cent, with four outsiders picking up only a handful of votes between them.

Mr Goode will now face Mr John Egan, a millionaire stockbroker who was the Republican primary, and Mr Thomas Anderson, who is standing as an independent, in the mayoral election in November.

This is an election which Mr Goode should easily win as registered Democrats outnumber registered Republicans by about five to one in Philadelphia, and the city has remained firmly under Democratic control for the past three decades.

However, the recent contest in Chicago, where a black, Mr Harold Washington, only narrowly achieved victory in what is an overwhelmingly Democratic city, has shown there are many white Democrats who would rather vote Republican than vote for a black.

Mr Goode's campaign workers are concerned that many of Mr Rizzo's supporters may vote Republican or independent in November.

They were heartened, however, by the fact that their candidate won about 25 per cent of the white vote in the primary as well as capturing virtually all the black vote. Blacks make up about 40 per cent of registered Democratic voters.

Mr Goode, who had canvassed hard in white areas of the city, made it clear he would seek to win his support among white voters before the November poll. "We are not against anyone, we are for everyone who lives in this city," he declared after claiming victory early yesterday.

Despite Mr Rizzo's past reputation as a controversial



Victory handshake: Mr Goode gives thanks to the supporters who helped him to win the primary.

former commissioner of police with a tough law-and-order record, the primary campaign was notable for its decorum and absence of racial appeals.

Mr Rizzo had tried to soften his image and appeal to a electorate which was no longer as obsessed with law-and-

Anti-apartheid leader convicted for fraud

From Michael Horsely, Johannesburg

Mr John Rees, a former secretary-general of the South African Council of Churches and current director of the South African Institute of Race Relations, was convicted yesterday in the Rand Supreme Court on 29 charges of fraud.

The judge found that Mr Rees, who was arrested in June last year and then released on 30,000 Rand bail, had required 296,000 Rand (about £165,000) from the council's funds and paid them into various personal bank and building society accounts.

In his defence, Mr Rees claimed that most of the money had been given to him by overseas donors, whom he refused to name because they had asked him not to disclose their identity, for a special fund to be used at his discretion to promote peaceful change in South Africa.

Mr Justice Goldstone ruled, however, that the existence of this secret fund, referred to by the Accused Fund, had not been established as "reasonably true", and he suggested that the accused had

invented the story to explain his debts to the SACC.

It was irrelevant to the finding of fraud, the judge for some altruistic end. The accused had given unsatisfactory and contradictory explanations for the cheques he had drawn.

The judge's ruling has come as a shock to liberal circles here who see it as a bad augury for the outcome of the separate Government-appointed Eloff commission of inquiry into the affairs of the council, which has been sitting for some months in Pretoria.

The Council of Churches to which all South Africa's churches apart from the pro-apartheid Dutch Reformed Church belong, has long been a thorn in the Government's flesh. Heavily dependent financially on donations from churches in Europe and America, the council's present general secretary is Bishop Desmond Tutu, an outspoken black opponent of the Government.

During Mr Rees's trial, Bishop Tutu was subpoenaed to appear as a witness for the prosecution.

Hawke asked about envoy's aid for groups

From Tony Dabondin, Melbourne

The Liberal opposition wants to widen the terms of the Royal Commission into Australia's security and intelligence services to question whether Mr Valeriy Ivanov, the recently expelled Soviet diplomat offered money to organizations here.

Mr Michael Hodgman, a Liberal front bench, asked in Parliament whether the Prime Minister had been told that Mr Ivanov had provided, or attempted to provide, substantial financial assistance.

Mr Robert Hawke told him to raise the matter with the Royal Commission.

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Rome terror group is broken up

Rome - Police believe they have broken up one of the last two Red Brigades splinter groups left in Rome, after failure of a terrorist raid on a suburban post office, John Earle writes.

One young man was captured on Tuesday when police arrived, while another surrendered after holding two hostages for five hours. A 23-year-old woman escaped but gave herself up early yesterday.

Police think they were not in contact with the other Red Brigades group, which is held responsible for shooting Professor Gino Ghignoni, a noted jurist.

Jet returns

Soul (Reuters) - A Chinese airliner hijacked to south Korea two weeks ago returned home yesterday with 13 airline officials, including a wounded radio operator. The British-built Trident took off from Seoul's Kimpo airport on a three-hour flight to Peking, escorted part of the way by two South Korean fighters.

No bail for Irish

Paris (Reuters) - The Paris Court of Appeal rejected bail applications for three Irish nationalists held on charges of possessing arms and explosives. The Irish police maintain that Mary Reid, Michael Plunkett and Stephen King are members of the Irish National Liberation Army.

Easer cure

Tokyo (AFP) - Japanese medical experts have cured athlete's foot, ringworm and other skin diseases with laser beams, according to a report from the state-run Fukui University. Professor Masahiro Ueda said that 99 per cent of germs were killed within 10 minutes.

Dhaka purge

Dhaka (Reuters) - Military authorities in Bangladesh have dismissed 112 civil servants, eight of them senior bureaucrats, on charges of corruption. About 450 others were under investigation for nepotism, corruption and embezzlement.

Whale stranded

Copenhagen (AP) - Scientists are trying to remove a stranded Arctic white whale from a Danish fiord, but they hold little hope it can be saved. If it can be captured in a net the 18ft whale will be taken overland to the North Sea, about 94 miles by road.

Lynch law

Kampala (Reuters) - A mob of villagers battered to death five people suspected of robbery and murder near the Ugandan capital, the *Nyababo* newspaper said.

Fatal stroke

Titograd (AP) - Lightning killed two airport workers who sought shelter from an approaching storm under an airliner they were about to unload.

Britons lose preference

Canberra (Reuters) - Australia's Labour Government, faced with rising unemployment, yesterday cut the number of migrants it will allow in by 10,000 a year. Britons will no longer get preference over other nationalities.

There are now 715,000 people, or 10.3 per cent of the work force, unemployed and the

Government has been under pressure to reduce immigration. Mr Stewart West, the Ethnic Affairs Minister, told Parliament the 1983/84 immigration ceiling would be held to between 80,000 and 90,000, 10,000 fewer than the previous 12 months. Greater emphasis is to be put on uniting families.

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Right gains three seats in Austrian Cabinet

Vienna (Reuters) - Austria's Socialist Chancellor-designate, Dr Fred Sinowatz yesterday announced a new 15-member coalition Government showing eight changes from the outgoing one-party Cabinet.

The new administration includes three members of the rightist-liberal Freedom Party, junior partner in the coalition, with Herr Norbert Steger the party leader, (receiving the post of Vice-Chancellor and Trade Minister).

Herr Erwin Lenz the former Interior Minister moves to the Foreign Ministry which had been occupied by Herr Wilhelm Fahr.

Two senior members of the Socialist Party leadership receive ministerial posts for the first time: Herr Karl Bloch takes over the Interior Ministry from Herr Lenz and Herr Fischer become Science Minister.

Other portfolios which the Freedom Party receive are the Justice Ministry, taken over by Herr Harald Otter, and the

Defence Ministry, which goes to Herr Friedrich Frischenschlager.

A newly-created family Ministry is given to the only woman Cabinet Member, Frau Elfride Karl.

In the elections last month the Socialists lost their absolute majority in Parliament. Their alliance with the Freedom Party gives them a 21-seat majority over the Conservative people's party.

The new Cabinet is: Chancellor: Dr Fred Sinowatz (SP), Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Trade: Norbert Steger (FP), Foreign Affairs: Erwin Lenz (SP), Buildings: Karl Sekanina (SP), Family: Frau Elfride Karl (SP), Finance: Herbert Salcher (SP), Health: Dr Kurt Seyrer (SP), Interior: Karl Bloch (SP), Justice: Harald Otter (FP), Defence: Friedrich Frischenschlager (FP), Agriculture: Günter Haiden (SP), Social Affairs: Alfred Dasinger (SP), Education: Helmut Zilk (SP), Transport: Karl Lauscher (SP), Science: Heinz Fischer (SP), SP - Socialist Party; FP - Freedom Party.

MEPs' stand on rights

From Our Own Correspondent, Strasbourg

The EEC should not provide aid to any country where the Government is "in clear breach of its obligation on the respect of human rights", the European Parliament has ruled. In a report to be sent to the Council and the Commission it asks for the Community to develop a definite human rights policy.

Where there are "flagrant and persistent violations of human rights", the report says, aid should only be continued if it can be guaranteed that it will reach the people for whom it is intended.

The report stresses that in all partnerships or agreements with developing countries the Community should make "a clear and specific reference to the joint protection of human rights".

The near unanimous support given to these ideas by the Parliament - underlines the increasing concern being felt about the way that community aid is administered.

Tortured for human consumption



Terror-stricken dogs trussed-up for slaughter.

Every day in Southeast Asia, thousands of loveable pet dogs, just like yours, suffer the most horrifying pain.

IFAW has helped achieve considerable success in one country, the Philippines, where laws have been passed in Metro Manila to ban the eating of dogs.

Now we want to send IFAW anti-cruelty teams to other countries in the area where even worse things happen - one report tells of front legs being crushed with iron bars before the terrified dog is killed.

Your donation to IFAW will help animals tortured beyond belief.

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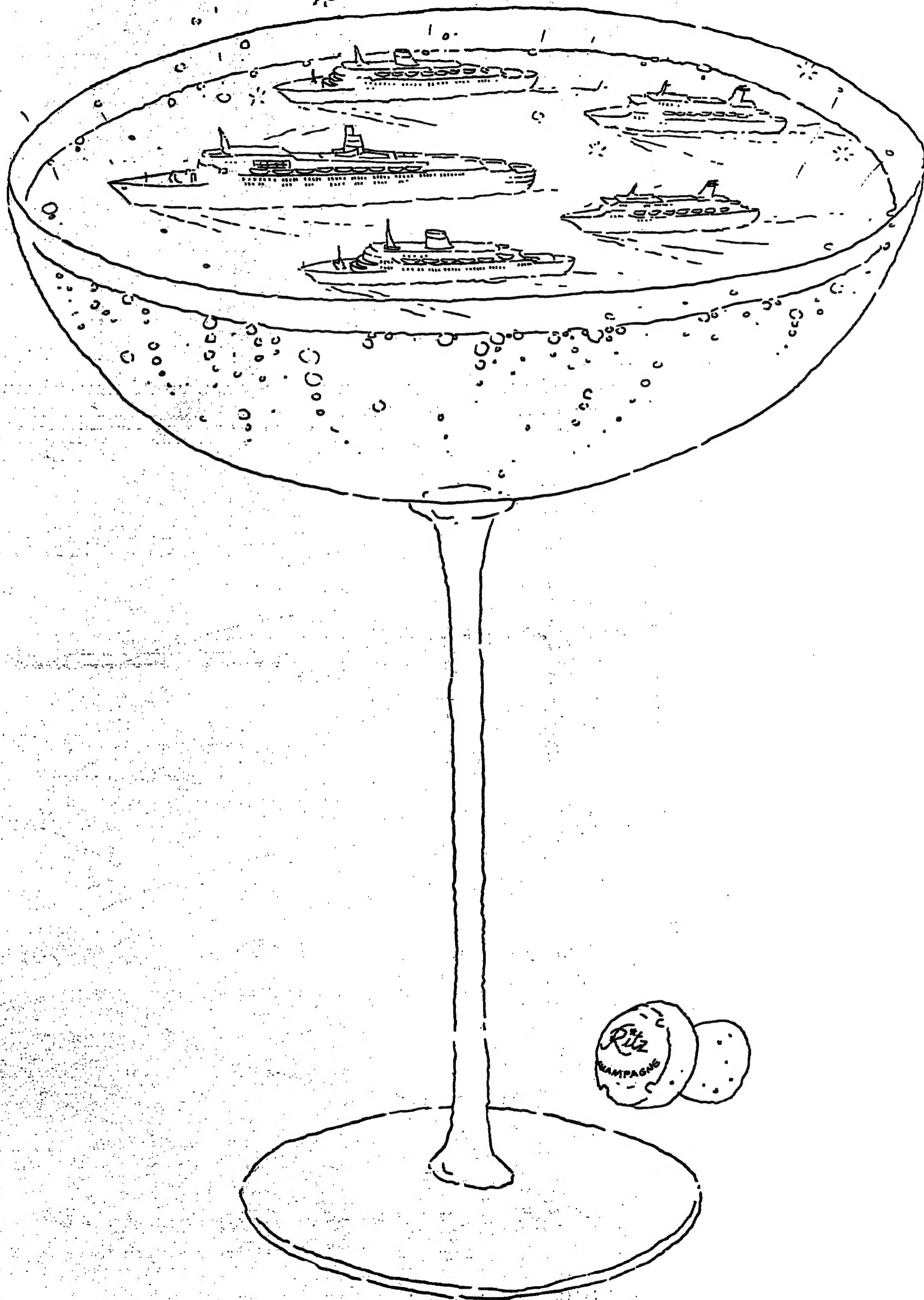
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Queen Elizabeth 2 Cruises: 24 regular crossings to North America. Cruises to the Caribbean, Mediterranean, Scandinavia and 10th Anniversary cruise around the world. Cunard Princess Cruises: Mexican Riviera and Alaskan cruises. Cunard Countess Cruises: Year round Caribbean and South America cruises. Vistafjord Cruises: Caribbean, Mediterranean and Scandinavian cruises. Sagafjord Cruises: Caribbean, Pacific, Orient and 1984 World cruise. For more comprehensive cruise information for all five ships please see your travel agent. Or, for details of QE2, Cunard Countess and Cunard Princess contact Cunard at 8 Berkeley Street, London W1X 6NR (01-491 3930). And for details of Vistafjord and Sagafjord contact Norwegian American Cruises 11-12 Pall Mall, London SW1Y 5LU (01-930 1843).

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MODERN TIMES

A sideways look at the British way of life

long dreamed, held just round the corner in the shopping precinct and climaxed by a beheading with one of his own shovels, these are some of the charges that would be read out on the Public Address:

- That he did wilfully engage the services of a local contractor in order to dismember, topple and remove a mature silver birch which he knew to be a listed tree.
- That he did import into the neighbourhood a doberman pinscher of unsound mind which, through reasons of malnutrition, did repeatedly slaver at the bedroom window of Mrs Biggs, a confectioner, of number 51, with intent to devour her.
- That he did on several occasions between September 1981 and May 1983 fill the air abutting his premises with the recorded noises of James Last and his Orchestra.

Prosecuting counsel (for which part I would tender my unpaid services now that Sir Michael Horden is so busy) would rise and deliver a denunciation so chilling that grown men proceeding from Safeway's would freeze like Lot into pillars of Cerebus.

I have picked on Mr Kilfeather for two reasons: first, because he picked on me by coming to live here in the first place, and second because he seems to be a pretty fair amalgam of all that one hears complained about in neighbours. He will, as they say in the American Express adverts, do nicely.

Really I suppose, the Christian but difficult impulse of compassion would be more appropriate. For a start he has thousands of daughters, when all he wanted was a son. Whenever another girl is born he allows a brief period of mourning to elapse before he is at his wife again to cure the gender imbalance which is progressively further from redress. They may never run out of girls, but surely they are getting short of years? I suppose the doberman, who is called Harvey, was his way of getting even. It seems a little extreme.

As a result of all this he has erected a sad little potting shed at the end of his garden which two years later, does not contain a single pot - not so much as a thimble. There is a single gleaming grass rake there, which will gleam forever as he has done away with all the grass. When the rain falls he does not seek the sanctuary of the house, but stands silently in the empty shed, his face framed in the window like a prisoner of conscience, looking back through the watery bars at the teeming femininity.

But to return for a moment to the charge sheet. The silver birch was spotless of any crime, save that of doing what it must do, and what his family does, viz, grow. It was a fine wavy specimen which did its own modest bit towards foliating a rather barren back garden and even baffling some of the noise from the main road. Unless the council compels him to tack the poor thing together, with superglue (which is not beyond its wit), it can only be assumed to have shimmered its last. It simply had no place in Mr Kilfeather's grand scheme. He abhors growing matter, and if he could find such a thing as a rising plumb line he would use it to locate and destroy every tiny frond and scion that waves rashly from Mrs. Biggs's garden over his division of air.

Neighbours, like relatives but unlike friends, are those near ones whom you cannot choose. The more egregious among them believe that their rights over you come with the freehold, that mere proximity, geographical as genealogical, entitles them to unquestioned spokesmanship. After all, who was it that formed the residents' association, drafted that pungent circular about parking, fixed up the first meeting and chivvied the pensioners into a glacial hall? Mr. Kilfeather of course. And who was it that framed the resolution committing you to attack silver birches, kennel doberman and play James Last and his Orchestra not less than four times a week? Correct again.

And he's only been here two years. Where will we be a decade from now, after Mrs Biggs has finally despaired of being believed by the public safety officer about Harvey and moved away? After the thousand and one daughters have mated like convolvulus across the neighbouring fences? After Harvey himself has amazingly seduced the corgi from number 63 and spawned a hideous mafia of mutants? At this point, I suppose, one comes to fear the truth of the domino theory and believe that Mr Kilfeather will somehow contrive to plumb the region with his own ilk. Which is why I proposed the Nicaragua solution in the first place.

A knock at the door. Who can it be? I really must remember to fix one of those spy holes so that I can feign absence when Mr Kilfeather comes touting for association levies. It is Mr Kilfeather. Good evening, Mr Kilfeather. What? I have left my sidelights on. Well, that's very kind of you to tell me. Very kind indeed.

Perhaps he is not so bad after all. What a terrible thought.

Alan Franks

Take Mr Kilfeather from down the road at number 49. Please take him if ever you are up this way, and point him in the direction of a new life in, shall we say, the Nicaragua/Honduras borderland. If the climate doesn't get him, the Sandinistas will, thereby doing the Terrace a supreme act of liberation. You will gather that I do not love Mr Kilfeather; loving thy neighbour is one thing, but what about thy neighbour's neighbour? There's nothing in the rules about him.

At the show trial of which I have dreamed, held just round the corner in the shopping precinct and climaxed by a beheading with one of his own shovels, these are some of the charges that would be read out on the Public Address:

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MEZZANINE MISERY

Bernard McKenna
Scriptwriter, editor, who lives in a house of six flats

"What's interesting about us is that we're all losers and all professionals. The only time we all meet is once a year for the annual meeting of the residents' association. A serious business. They bring the necessary papers and calculators. I have a stiff drink and make silly suggestions. I think they like me because I'm the biggest, fiercest looking guy in the house. As a writer I often work at home and they might think I act as some kind of deterrent. They're all incredibly clean and tidy, they've all got net curtains and

wonder why I don't clean my windows. Because I don't do anything in the garden I don't go out in it - they make me feel guilty not by asking me to mow the lawn but by showing me how the mower works; and use similar plays with the Hoover in the hall. When they're doing the garden I play classical music - they all seem to like it, and they claim to like my cooking smells too - lots of red wine and garlic and onions and I grind my own coffee. At night I might have the odd burst of Fleetwood Mac or the Stones, if I'm a bit worse for wear or a bit ramshackle. So far they've never complained. Seriously, the reason why it works with the neighbours is that no one makes any attempt to get close."

RELUCTANT GOALIE

Andrew Tozer
Freelance copywriter, lives in a road where most houses have been converted to flats

"Next door on the ground floor is a lady whom, I assume, from the number of CD number-plates on Mercedes and Rolls parked outside, to be from a West African embassy. She's very elegantly dressed in classic African splendour, as I recall. I haven't seen her for three months. Above her is a Portuguese lady and her daughter. You don't so much see as hear her. She has a limited record library - Denis Boursess and a lot of heavy, soulful Spanish stuff - which comes in for the odd repeat in the course of an afternoon, the volume creeping up all the while. When it becomes unbearable I go round and ask her to turn it down - if I can get her to hear me knocking. It's like living inside the sound box of a double bass... We used to have even noisier neighbours on the other side. The man played the piano late into the night - badly - from Art Tatum to Russ Conway. My wife once beat a bumbly handle on their glass doors and there was complete silence for three weeks. Then it started again, but louder. I solved the problem with the 1812 at full volume at 2 a.m. speakers next to their bedroom wall. Then they



moved... Strangely the most annoying noise comes from the gang of kids playing football against the garage on the other side. There's nothing quite like the thud of a football on aluminium on a hot summer's afternoon... I've got six footballs now, waiting for collection."

TRADE RELATIONS

Bob Payne
Wine bar proprietor and restaurateur, about his neighbour Harry Harris

"One of the bonuses of opening the wine bar has been getting to know Harry Harris. I warned to him immediately. We never talk about racing, although he has a standing date to go to Cheltenham when he promises to show me what it's all about. Since I've opened here I have a small bet two, three times a week. If I win with Harry I feel guilty, although he doesn't. If one of the customers ever gives me a 'good tip' I always tell him. He doesn't of course take any notice... We have a regular mutual meal about the difficulties with bureaucracy, problems of running a small business. Harry reminiscences is delightful. A great humanitarian, that's how I'd describe Mr Harris. When he retires I'll be sad, I'll miss him greatly."

Harry Harris
Turf Accountant, about his immediate neighbour Bob Payne

This one? He's not a bad fellow though he beats me at crib sometimes. I pop in most days to say hello, have the occasional glass of wine. Sometimes we walk over the road and have a beer together, for a change. And if I've had a slow start to the afternoon, can't get up to the bank and need to pay out suddenly I know I can pop into my friendly cashier. Warmth, friendship and respecting each other's privacy in business is what counts."



OVER THE FIVE-BAR GATE

Antony Payne
with his own small farm in Devon

"Farmers are definitely more neighbourly than other people. Your lives are similar and you need your friends. I'm all sheep at the moment, Gordon Knott has cows and sheep and Gordon Kellaway's are sheep and beef. They're the only neighbours I indulge myself with - we're all about the same age and we meet in all sorts of business and socially, at the pub, parties and after summer for skittling nights and darts. Take Gordon Kellaway. He only lives over the stream; if I run short of anything - Brussels sprouts, whatever - I'd nip over. Or if I want the weekend

off I'll ask him to look after things (the parents wouldn't necessarily know if an animal was sick) and of course I do the same for him. He comes over and does the docking and shearing with me; he shears, I catch and tie. I pay him cash in hand for that. I do contract work as well, hire myself out to whoever wants me, Gordon Knott and I exchange a lot of things; I don't make much hay so I haven't got a plough - he does my ploughing and baling. I've got a hay bob though and he borrows that. Financially it saves a hell of a lot if you get on with your neighbours; if farmers stick to themselves they have to buy in labour and all their machinery. If I'm in difficulties I know they'll be there at the drop of a hat - and they know I'll do the same."

RICH MAN IN HIS CASTLE...

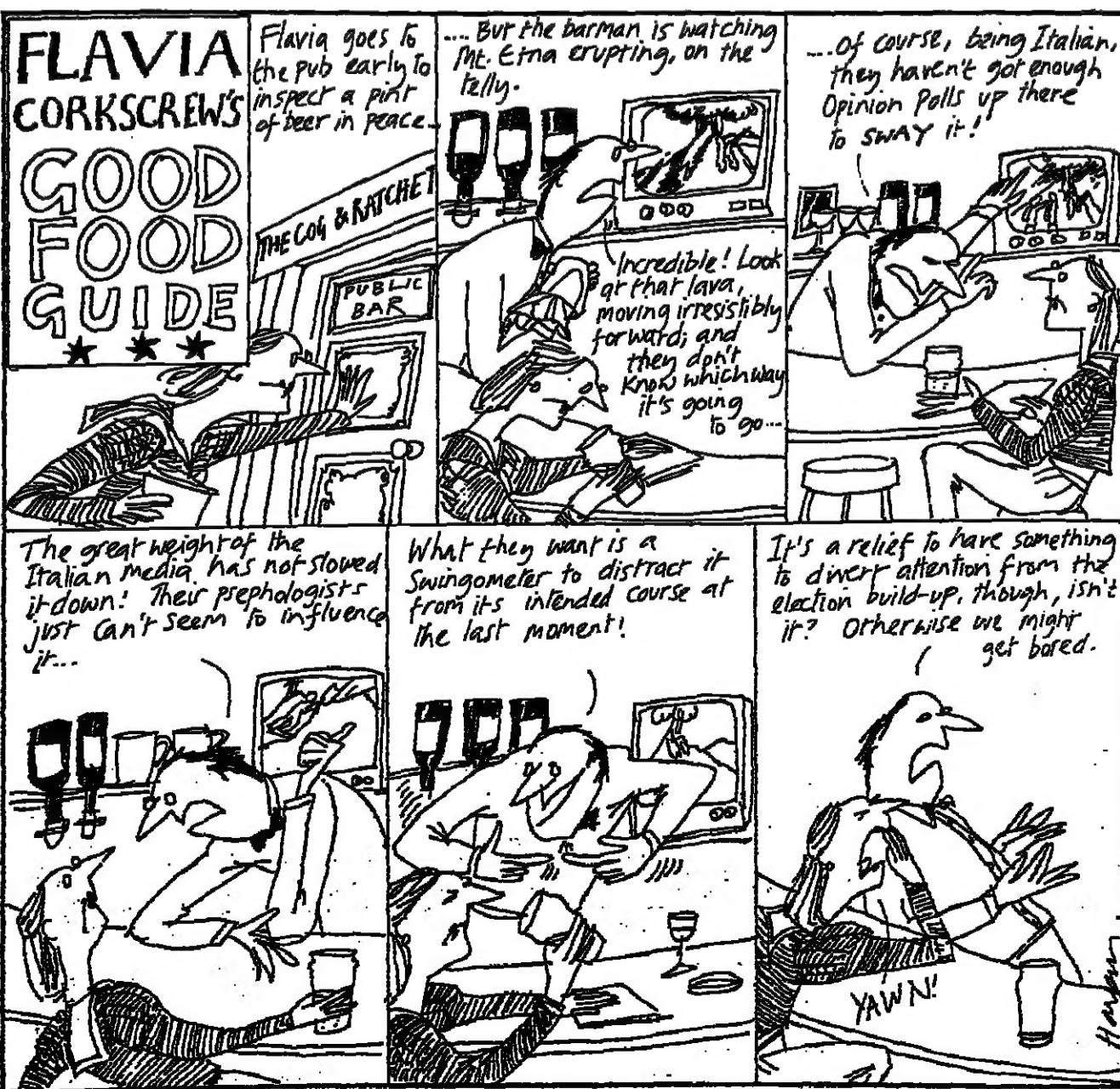
Patrick Hickman
Businessman farmer with a house in London and Hale Park

"We were friends first and established a business relationship afterwards. I farm four days a week - I'd possibly stagnate if it were seven. It's marvellous having someone here when I'm in London. I know that if anything were to go wrong, David would contact me or I'd need to get an urgent message through he'd take it. On the farm things are always breaking down and he always helps. He's a very good engineer. When I'm here I often go into his office for a cup of coffee and a chat at 10 o'clock. In London one's neighbours are not the sort on whom one can just walk in. The country is quite different. If one's neighbours are frightful one doesn't get to know them. David and I are good neighbours. He's not cluttering up the place when I'm there - he sails at weekends - and vice versa; but when we do meet it's enjoyable."

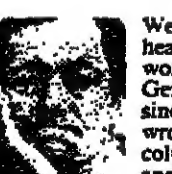
David Whittle
Broadcasting consultant with an office over Hale Park stables

"I was looking for a new office. During a discussion with friends Patrick said: 'Why don't you come and use the flat over my stables?' He appears on Thursdays and goes back to town on Mondays. While he's here he drives around in an old London diesel taxi, then on Mondays he takes off in the Rolls. He's done quite a lot of work on the estate - clearing some of the trees, creating some lovely vistas. He also knows that if he has any problems with machinery I can usually help out. It's easy to get misled about what to do with a ballbearing... The relationship works. He gets rent and knows that the place is kept warm and dry and that if anything odd happened we'd notice. I work in peaceful surroundings. He's very direct."

Judy Froshag



And now, General Menendez writes...



We have not heard a single word from General Menendez since he last wrote in the column for us and, though we are naturally anxious about his wellbeing, we are even more anxious that our problem corner should continue. Accordingly we are very grateful to his old friend, General Menendez, for taking over this once again. General Menendez, as you all remember, fought throughout the Falklands War and was privileged to be present at the signing of the victory document. All yours, General!

Have you got any inside information on General Galtieri's whereabouts, General? We're all very worried about him - Tim H. Paddington. General Menendez writes: He is well and fine. He is just disappeared, that is all. As you know, there has been a lot of controversy in Argentina recently about people who have disappeared for ever, and are said to be dead. We now realize that this could be interpreted as undemocratic, and we are introducing a new system: to disappear people for a while. This is what has happened to Leopoldo. There was a lot of fuss in England, General, about the relations between the media and the Ministry of Defence during the late war. What were things like on the Argentine side? - Nick B. Portsmouth. General Menendez writes: We had very little trouble with the press or TV, but then we rarely do. The British took journalists with them at enormous expense, so that they could file stories which were largely

fictionous or propaganda. We found it much cheaper to leave our journalists at home in Buenos Aires, to do the same thing. We were very puzzled that no pictures of the war appeared on British television for two months, and for a while we were worried that the task force had gone somewhere else by mistake. You used quite a lot of Argentine war footage, of course, I don't think you ever realized that it was all taken from old Argentine war films. I am told that most of the TV coverage of the war in Britain took the form of retired generals saying what they would do, from which we learnt a lot, incidentally. There is no question of using retired generals on Argentine TV. They are all in the government! On a lighter note, what do you reckon to the Derby v. Fulham match? Should it have been replayed? - Malcolm MacD., London. General Menendez writes: The one that ended 78 seconds short? It seems obvious to me. Both sides should meet again. But only for 78 seconds! Do you approve of these new yellow clamps that the London police are putting on cars? - A Diplomat, London. General Menendez writes: Excellent, excellent. The Argentine Army has been experimenting with these for quite a while and we hope to use them in the next war. I don't quite see how you'll be able to creep up and immobilize enemy vehicles with yellow clamps. - Mark B. London. General Menendez writes: Actually, the idea is to put them on our own tanks and carriers, to prevent a retreat. What did you think of the

Hitler Diaries fiasco? - Frank G., London. General Menendez writes: My friend, if only I had been consulted in time, I could have prevented all this. After all, I have seen the genuine diaries. As you know, or perhaps do not know, Señor Hitler was a resident in a country not far from mine for many years, and we military types would sometimes drop in and pass the time of day with one who, after all, had had much more experience of fighting than any of us. He often used to say that the British could be beaten, but the BBC never, and we all knew it was up with us at Port Stanley when we saw Max Hastings being sent in to interview us. We would rather surrender than that. However, I digress. We always urged Señor Hitler to publish his diaries. His answer was simple: I did not write any. Our answer was simple: Well, write some. And eventually he did, and in 1977 he sent them to the biggest Buenos Aires newspaper. But unfortunately his memory was going and he did not have proper reference works, so the newspaper was not satisfied. In fact, they sent them back saying they were a fake. This, I think, broke his heart and he died not long after. (Some general or other will be back soon to answer more queries.)

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 63)

ACROSS

1

Clergyman (6)

2

Doze (6)

3

Cheer (3)

4

Caring (6)

5

Assault (6)

6

Light kiss (4)

7

Coat (8)

8

Marine animal (6)

9

Short period (6)

10

Unspoken (8)

11

Taunt (4)

12

Dinner jacket (6)

13

Foothold cutter (3)

14

Notion (3)

15

Suave (6)

16

Make certain (6)

DOWN

1

Go (5)

2

American Indian (7)

3

Baked pudding (7)

4

Seal (5)

5

Levy (5)

6

Hateful (7)

7

Childbirth nurse (7)

8

Female African (7)

9

Ring fighter (5)

10

21

11

22

12

23

13

24

14

25

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SOLUTION TO No 62

ACROSS: 1 Casing 4 Vanity 7 Rary 8 Frontier 9 Cul de sac 12 Men 15 Animal 16 Funnell 17 Pen 19 Fallgate 24 Quickest 25 User 26 Sprout 27 Inborn

DOWN: 2 Curt 3 Seduction 3 Gaffe 4 Viola 5 Note 6 Theme 16 Draff 17 Charles 18 Manifesto 19 Nile 14 Carr 18 Equip 20 Avert 21 Lathi 22 Fob 23 Crux

SOLUTION TO No 62
ACROSS: 1 Cezing 4 Vanity 7 Racy 8 Frontier 9 Cul de sac 12 Men 15 Animal 16 Funnell 17 Pen 19 Fallouts 24 Quickest 25 Uper 26 Sprout 27 Inborn
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BOOKS

The Singers and their songs

The Brothers Ashkenazi
by I. J. Singer

(Allison & Busby, £9.95)

The Brothers Singer
by Clive Sinclair

(Allison & Busby, £8.95)

The Brothers Singer - Israel Joshua and the now better known Isaac Bashevis - are presumably the last important, if not the last, Yiddish writers of fiction who wrote in Yiddish. The elder brother, Isaac, wrote in Yiddish, and if they were enlightened did not write in Yiddish. It was a sign of cultural disintegration, then, when Yiddish writers of fiction appeared in the late nineteenth century. The scattered survivors of the East European Jews for whom and about whom they wrote now speak Hebrew or a widely imitated American dialect ("Show me a vegetarian, I'll show you someone who's not good to his mother" etc.).

The Singers are not only the last but also the most important Yiddish writers. Their most gifted predecessors - Mendele, Peretz and Sholem Aleichem - confined themselves almost entirely to the *shetl*, the tightly enclosed Jewish village in the Russian Pale of Settlement, in somewhat repetitive variations on folk-tale themes, writing stories with titles like "How Ikkele the Shmendrik got his daughters married off" or "How the Chasen's goat got the better of the Wonder Rabbi of Bialy Dupa".

Quite a lot of the Singers' work is rooted in the *shetl* - Isaac Bashevis's first novel, *Satan in Gethsemane*, for example, and Israel Joshua's *Yoshe Kalb* - but they use it as a jumping off

point. Bashevis transfigures it with dramatic eruptions of the supernatural to produce a fictional correlate of the magic villages of Cahgall; Joshua either moves out into the industrialized, politicized world of eastern Europe in the early years of this century or, in *Yoshe Kalb*, his most shetl-bound book, deploys his story with a sexual explicitness very much at odds with the decorum of his predecessors.

The Brothers Ashkenazi is about the two sons of a devout but occupationally emancipated father, leader of the Jewish community in the newly industrialized city of Lodz and sales manager of a German-owned textile factory. The elder twin, Max, devotes his considerable powers of intellect and will to acquiring wealth and power; the better-looking Yakub does just as well by becoming an Edwardian man of pleasure. Max marries into a large Jewish business and soon takes it over. Eventually he takes over the factory his father works in and turns him out. The reader's eyebrows may be caused to go up by the way in which he continues to live in his father-in-law's house (in accordance with the terms of the marriage contract) even after he has bankrupted him.

Another narrative line follows the career of Nissan, a rabbi's son who becomes a radical political activist of a traditional type, an articulate version of Orwell's horse Boxer and of totally unrelieved high-mindedness. Strikes bring him and the brothers into contact again many years after being together at Nissan's father's religious school. In the middle section of the book Max is in insecure glory as "king of Lodz". (There is technical progress, the war of 1905, rioting, much money made. In the final part the war of 1914 leads Max to shift his business from German Lodz to Petrograd, but the revolution is too

much for even his skills to fix. Yakub dies getting him back to independent Poland where the new Polish state crushes him with its anti-Semitic economic policy.

This novel is a large social panorama, describing all the main aspects of post-shetl Jewish life in eastern Europe. It is constantly illuminating and interesting. It flows along without dull patches, conveying information concisely and switching from one line of the narrative to another rapidly and adroitly. Nevertheless it is not in the same class as the work of Isaac Bashevis. Making allowance for the stronger type of material provided by the eastern European setting, it reminded me on the whole of *The Crooked Heart* of Bankim. It is more sprightly than Galsworthy, less complacent and knowing than Priestley, but that is the general kind of book it is.

Irving Howe in his excellent introduction says, "It would be convenient to foreclose the matter by saying that I. J. Singer, the elder brother, is a premodernist writer and that I. B. Singer, the younger brother, is a modernist, or that the first drew his acclaim from middlebrow and the second from highbrow audiences but that would be rather glib, even if with a shred of truth". It is not just convenient, it is entirely correct, even if the generally dubious inference is drawn that the modernist and highbrow is always better premodernist and middlebrow, for it gives a true conclusion in this case, even if not in many others.

Clive Sinclair provides the Singers with treatment as a literary family of a kind that is often meted out to the Poynters. For good measure he adds a sister, Esther Kreitzman, whose novel *Deborah* has just been published by Virago. This is a short and fairly puzzling book. It takes for granted that its readers know what a *heder* is



Isaac Bashevis and Israel Joshua: the last great inheritors of a tradition that was shaken into life by the Enlightenment and destroyed by the Holocaust

and other such technicalities of Judaism. Straightforward facts about the family emerge only contingently upon their relevance to features of what its members have written. By and large indeed, such biographical matter as there is derived from the fiction. What happened to Esther after she married the inadequate Antwerp diamond cutter? What did I. J. die of?

The Brothers Singer does trace recurrent characters in the fiction of the brothers and their sister to actual

people in their lives, in particular their parents and the gross and corrupt rabbi who exploited their dreamy and ineffective father for many years. It is enlightening on the cultural crisis for the Jews of Europe that long preceded the hyperbolic catastrophe of Hitler, and on the way in which he was prepared for by the increasingly disgusting anti-Semitism of Orthodox Russia, Catholic Poland, and Protestant Germany.

Anthony Quinton

Hitch hatchet job

The Life of Alfred Hitchcock

The Dark Side of Genius

By Donald Spote

(Collins, £12.95)

Donald Spote is that uncomfortable, but not after all so uncommon, combination, scholar and sensationalist. The scholar side drives him to compile a seemingly endless collection of quotations from those who worked with Hitchcock, all saying much the same things, because research, having been done, must be seen to be done. The sensationalist side leads to a lot of breathless inference about Hitchcock's real sexual interests and the gleeful display of everything which might, seen in a certain light, look vaguely like dirty linen. In the circumstances, one can only be amazed at how little the book manages to come up with.

A lot of this sort of writing is in the tone of voice. For some writers a taste for farting cushions and the like might seem merely childish and perhaps therefore rather lovable for the Spotes of this world it excites speculation as to what strange sadistic impulse drove the perpetrator of such tricks to degrade and humiliate guests (particularly, of course, cool, poised blondes) by concealing obscenities in apparently innocent pieces of furniture. Hitchcock's famous practical jokes all tend to give this treatment. Whether one finds them funny or not, it has to be faced that they all belong to a general tradition of hearty Edwardian humour; to read Mr Spote, who concentrates on the slightly cruel jokes to the virtual exclusion of the whimsical and surrealistic, one might suppose that Hitchcock had personally invented the practical joke as a vehicle for his own suppressed sadism.

There are, of course, interesting things in the book. There could hardly fail to be in nearly 600 pages. Mr Spote has unearthed a surprising amount of early family history for the Hitchcocks, and the seemingly inexhaustible *Satan* papers have come up with more goodies about the financial and other transactions between the producer and his contract director. Naturally some of the comments quoted from workmates are revealing, though they tend to emphasize the hostility, so that one starts to wonder why, if Hitchcock was such a monster, so many of his professional associates stayed with him for so long. There are

also a few inaccuracies, especially where Mr Spote's American vagueness about English habits and history leads him astray: the first picture in the book, for example, is not, as claimed, of the young Alfred Hitchcock and his father, but, fairly evidently even from internal evidence, Hitchcock père and Alfred's elder brother William celebrating the Diamond Jubilee two years before Alfred was born.

The way the book is presented inevitably makes its major issue Hitchcock's relations with women. Anyone who has been close to Hitchcock, or indeed studied his films attentively, will have come to the conclusion that he had some kind of unacknowledged sexual yen for his famously cool, famously blonde leading ladies. Mr Spote comes to that conclusion at great length, very emphatically, as though no one has ever had an inkling of it before. The next question is, did this yen ever find any kind of physical expression? Hitchcock always insisted on his "celibacy" for going on 50 years. And that seems believable - not for the reasons he implied (devout Catholicism), but because he shared to the full the invincible vanity of the physically ill-favoured: he would surely never have risked a refusal, or even a reservation behind the eyes. Most of the sex in the films has a voyeuristic, masturbatory quality, the film-maker musing the game he dare not bite, which only adds to its potency - since the man was a voyeur of genius. Mr Spote does not, for all his dark mutterings about twisted sexuality, come up with any clear evidence to counter this view, except for one alleged sexual proposition to Tippi Hedren (nature unspecified) during the shooting of *Marnie*. Again, it is no surprise to suggest that Tippi Hedren was the hopeless devotion of Hitchcock's declining years, but if the mysterious incident actually occurred it seems like a sad occasion for sympathy rather than a gasp of puritan horror.

Perhaps we should psychoanalyse Mr Spote. Why has he suddenly turned against films he praised to the skies in his earlier book on Hitchcock? Was it because, when he finally met the great man in 1975, Hitchcock proved elusive, and after his death the family were (understandably) puzzled about the idea of "authorizing" a second biography? What strange, sadistic impulse is it...? But no: the tone, though catching must not be caught.

John Russell Taylor

N or M

Names
By Basil Cottle

(Thames & Hudson, £9.50)

No one knew what to make of the village known as Fowler which, translated from Old English seemed to mean a spotty floor, until excavations in 1865 revealed an unexpected tessellated Roman pavement. The story, told in triumph in this book by Basil Cottle, who believes that names, at best, possess a mystic sense of rightness (and maybe he is quite correct: just think of Mrs Whitehouse) raises the tantalizing question of whether we grow like the names with which we are surrounded - our Christian names, our place names, our house and car and cat names - or whether it is possible to rise above them. I have often felt quite worried about those who live in Neasden: what effect have Neasden jokes had on the Neasden-dweller's psyche? Do those in Tunbridge Wells feel impelled to be disgusted? For, as Basil Cottle argues, the power of names is strong.

Dr Cottle's special expertise is with the surname. He is the author of *The Penguin Dictionary of Surnames* and receives a monumental daily mail from people seeking information on their origins (few of whom, he sadly reflects, enclose stamped envelopes). But his marvelously erudite, affectionate survey ranges much wider than the Smiths, Joneses and Williamses, old surnames of the century. All sorts of names excite him: names of hills and streams and valleys, flora, fauna, hymn tunes, pop groups, names of now defunct commodities remembered from his childhood, such as Mother Siegel's Syrup and Joe Well's Athletic Rub. Why Terry's Spartan Chocolates, which sound dauntingly inedible? And why Imperial Leather? Basil Cottle likes to speculate as much as provide answers. He is eager to remind us that the names we have and use become a part of our own history. They can be handsome plangent and splendid with self-deception. And even the most humble have a poetry of sorts.

Different names mean different things in other countries. John is pretty standard as a name for men in Britain but in Japan apparently a lot of dogs get called it.

Different names at different times have very new reverberations. Stanley, brought to ridicule by Stan Laurel and Stan Baldwin, has become a name of heroism since the Falklands war. Mark, such is the huge influence of royalty on nomenclature, rocketed to favour with the advent of Mark Phillips, though dissidents might find this a good reason for avoiding it. The subject is rife with vacillation and prejudice. Dr Cottle, for example, seems to loathe the name Samantha. Personally, I could never love anyone called Arnold. The author complains bitterly his own name is a burden; but I assure you, Basil, that Fiona is a worse one.

Jane Austen was demonstrably a genius at naming. In the best and most original chapter of his *Names* book, Basil Cottle analyses the use of names in fiction, seeing it as an aspect of the creative process in which some writers shine a good deal more than others. Virginia Woolf, for instance, never really gets the hang of it. Her giving out of names is rather random and high-handed. Daisy Ashford, captured as a child, had an instinctive knack for it. Her names are all superb, particularly the mispelt ones. Poor Alfred Salween, the epitome of failure. Rickamere Hall: wonderful. The Gaiety Hotel.

The right name can be evasive, as unwilling to be captured as the butterflies, or flusterbys, from pompous Purple Emperors to frivolous Frillularies which flit through the most picturesque of Dr Cottle's listings. Even he, the noted expert, sometimes makes a total flop of it, as in the name Woperson which he himself puts forward as a serious alternative to Woman, based on an established form like "chairperson" and already in use with some of his (male) students. I am sorry, Dr Cottle, Woperson is impossible, belying your whole theory that the purposes of naming are to wrap up, and to control the object loved and also to control and render harmless - ah yes - all things alarming. Woperson does neither. But forget the complex question of this name belittling women. Woperson has no magic. As a name it is no good.

Fiona MacCarthy

Englished classics

Daphne into Laurel

Translations of classical poetry

By Richard Stoneman

(Duckworth, £24)

All those rows of sleek, shiny Penguin Classics which shuffle obediently along the shelves of our major bookstores to plod, tiny covers flapping, into the cold-drawers of a thousand students, have no mean ancestry. In the early 18th century, Matthew Prior was writing: *Hang HOMER and VIRGIL, Their meaning to seek, A man must have po'd in the Latin and Greek: Those who Love their own Tongue, Have Reason to Hope, Have read them Translated by DRYDEN and POPE.*

And one can trace arguments about the theory and practice of classical translation into English back to its virtual beginning with the 15th century John Lydgate and William Caxton. In this delicious book, Richard Stoneman pursues the history of English language and culture through its verse-translations and imitations of classical poetry from Chaucer to C. H. Sisson. In a wide-ranging introduction, he discusses reasons for translating (everything from offering moral lessons to the "unlabeled", to toughening up the poetic sense, rather as the ancient Greek critic "Longinus" saw imitation in terms of a young wrestler catering the ring against an experienced champion); moves into theories of translation, with special emphasis on Dryden's distinction between "metaphrase"

paraphrase, and imitation; and ends with a survey of the history of translation, which (rightly) sees the Augustan Age and the work of Pope and Dryden as the apex, never again would a whole learned generation feel that such an effortless harmony existed between the three cultures and languages as then.

The great bulk of the book is taken up with Stoneman's selection of translations, printed in temporal sequence. Each author is given an introductory preface, and here I would make my only real complaint. These notes ought to show why the chosen translation is important and significant, because only in this way can the development outlined in the introduction be brought to life by the examples. As it is, I was often left wondering "Why exactly this or that passage?" Still, the selections are a joy. Among many rich delights, I culled my toes with especial pleasure at the manicured Stanyhurst's Dido committing suicide (1582):

*Thrice she did endeavour, too much
And rest on her elbow;
Thrice to her bed sliding she quays,
Up to the sky starting, with belting
scurry she roars...
at Bunting's biting sheu fugaces
(1971) which ends:
Better men will empty
bottles we locked away,
wine puddle our tables,
fit wine for a pope
and at William Diaper's gorgeous lobster (1722) from Oppian's *Hallieutica*:
Nought like their home the constant
lobsters prize,
And foreign shores, and seas
unknown despise...
No novel customs learn in different
sea.
But wonted food, and home-taught
manners please.
His long-dear'd house the lobster
owns,
And with close ordent claw indexes
the favorite stones.*

Stoneman must be applauded for including imitations as well as translations (Pound's *Homer*, for example, and C. H. Sisson's *Carmen Saeculare*). This unlikely genre is not dead (witness Alister Elliot's "Talking to Horace", and his keenly awaited reinterpretation of Horace's journey from Rome to Brindisi) and offers a fruitful way in to the richness of the classical tradition.

Peter Jones

Presidents' man

America in Search of Itself

The Making of the President, 1956-1960

By Theodore H. White

(Cape, £10.95)

The shadow of Herbert Hoover lies greyly over this book Jimmy Carter was, as Theodore White notes, the first incumbent President since Hoover to be voted out after only one term of office. And he was replaced, in White's view, by "the most thoroughly ideological President since Hoover".

The United States was lucky enough to have three skilled pragmatists in succession - Roosevelt, Truman and Eisenhower. Kennedy might have made a fourth. Since then there have been men flawed either by the erosion of overweening ambition, or by that even worse corrosive - sheer dullness.

A leading New York Democrat visited Carter in his private study next to the Oval Office. There was a pile of papers knee-high beside him. "Do you know what that is?" Carter asked. "That's the Air Force budget. I've read every page of it."

Carter, in the side of his character, would have made a good TV researcher in a dry year. Theodore White built his reputation as a presidential reporter with the ability to choose and savour anecdotes like that. He began covering presidential campaigns in 1956 the year the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket snatched Adlai Stevenson - at a time when there might only be half a dozen reporters apart from himself at a crucial primary. At the same primary there would now, he says, be 450 correspondents; perhaps a thousand people altogether if you count television staff.

This is partly his attempt to range back over those years to try to find the pattern, the figure in the electoral carpet. Partly it is a straight account of the unmaking of Jimmy Carter and the making of Ronald Reagan. Something, White thinks, ended when Reagan was elected, something was repudiated; but what?

In 1960, White had the very bright idea of chronicling the making of the President. The President turned out to be John

F. Kennedy. The book made White's name, and it also became part of the Kennedy legend. With its surging drama and loving attention to detail, it was among the influences on how Harold Wilson presented himself. And on the strength of it, White began a series, which never had the same bite but were reasonably interesting - till 1972.

It turned out that Nixon's campaign of that year was not all it had been cracked up to be. Nor was Nixon. White had given Nixon the benefit of the doubt. There was a melancholy gap in the series till now. And White sees this as the talismanic Or should it be tombstone?

This is a somewhat disjointed volume, because of its dual purpose - to philosophize over recent history and to map a particular moment. White is a better mapmaker than philosopher. On the dustjacket, his photograph has the air of an amiable lumberjack. His arms in their plaid shirt are folded heavily on his typewriter. His wrist watch is solidly analogue: no digital nonsense here. And this all matches his way with politics on the grander scale. The thoughts don't reach much deeper than the bottom of a crackerbarrel.

You can sense him, like any good reporter, straining to get back to the anecdotes, the facts, even the factoids. Did you know that of Reagan's rivals for the Republican candidacy in 1980, Senator Howard Baker was not only the youngest (55 years old) of the major contenders, but also the shortest (5ft 7½ inches)? O. Insight, what trivia are committed in thy name!

On the Carter years, however, he is fascinating. There is high farce as Carter, confronted by the great Gas Panic of 1979, failed to make the usual low-key administrative response. (One American even died in a gas station shoot-out for fuel, but there was never more than a 3 per cent shortfall, nationwide.) Instead, he retreated to Camp David and emerges with a disastrously "spiritual" message to the nation. You can see - and White can see - just how Reagan came to win. But what really is the message for the future when one Hoover sweeps out another? There, Theodore White is, as he acknowledges, as much in the dark as any of us.

Paul Barker

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The Seizure of Power
By Czeslaw Milosz

(Faber, £7.95)

The Colonel
By David Hart

(Blond & Briggs, £6.95)

The Seizure of Power is a novel about resistance, survival and accommodation. It deals with the period of the Warsaw rising of 1944, when the Red Army waited on the far side of the Vistula for the various factions of Polish patriots to die in a premature insurrection against the Germans. With many alternative leaders eliminated, particularly those loyal to the Polish government in exile in London, the Russians could take over the ruins of Warsaw and install their own trained Polish cadres.

Milosz describes this bitter time, when loyalties and betrayals, beliefs and acceptances, led the Poles to kill each other as well as the Germans. A poet who has won the Nobel Prize, Milosz uses a method of short sketches, intercut with observations by his main characters, to give an impression of incoherence and ambivalence towards the horrors of the day. His hero, a political education officer, ends by emigrating as Milosz did himself.

Recent events in Poland have made this book, written thirty years ago, apposite and illuminating, particularly the strange realism by which right-wing Catholics can be turned to supporting a Communist regime. This is no tract on how to seize power. It is a novel on how to live when power changes hands. Thucydides' account of the revolution in Corcyra and the Peloponnesian War is the guiding spirit of the book - a time when prudence seemed cowardice, violence seemed

manliness, and plotting a justified means of self-defence. In Warsaw, that civil war still rages.

David Hart has written a ferocious satire on the decadence of contemporary England in *The Colonel*. The hero, a Jewish immigrant dedicated to domination, owes something to Marquez and Fuentes with their imaginary *caudillos*, but the vision of a rotten England, living in nostalgic luxury, while hordes of perverted children and unemployed workers provoke a *coup d'état* after the assassination of the Monarch, is more Machiavellian than Latin American.

If *The Prince* is read as a political satire rather than a handbook on *realpolitik*, *The Colonel* appears as a splenic nightmare about a corrupt society that few will recognize. For a first novelist, Hart is an admirable writer - lucid, cogent, with a rich terseness that signals a formidable control

over his material. He describes himself as a political adviser when he is not writing if such descriptions of manipulation and decay and conspiracy are the basis of his political forecasting, and if he is right, then the reckoning is sooner than we imagine.

Corruption and crime are the subjects of John Milne's second novel, *London Fields* (Hamish Hamilton), £7.95. His hero, Elf (Alfred Hicks) drifts into crime with a West Indian friend, Claude. They are betrayed, Claude is killed, and Elf is gaoled for murdering a rival gangster. More savage and raw than Colin McInnes's excursions into the same underworld, Milne's characters retain a strange poetry in their descriptions. Withouth education, Elf has taught himself London history and perceptions of time that recall T. S. Eliot. Milne's novels are original and powerful; but he does include material beyond the possible knowledge of his people. Yet London

Fields is authentic and unsettling. *Alis Kates Shulman's On the Street* (Virago, £8.95) is well-researched, the case history as novel. It deals with the problem of runaway American teenagers, turned into prostitutes in New York. The main characters are an old bag-woman called Owl, whose memories suggest what has gone wrong in society since the First World War, the sixteen-year-old Robin, fleeing from homes that are no home; and Prince, her pimp, who seduces her with warmth and understanding before patting her on the pame.

The descriptions of the lives and ways of the prostitutes are almost clinical, while Owl's visions are mystical, so that the sleazy areas of New York are lit by the fires of heaven and hell as well as by police lamps and neon signs. *On the Street* is a novel about a contemporary social waste that defines without enough engagement.

Andrew Sinclair

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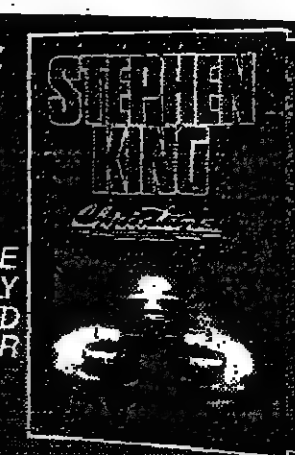
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TT3

Christine was to drive her owner into the jaws of hell...



FROM THE INTERNATIONALLY ACCLAIMED MASTER OF HORROR

THE TIMES DIARY

Singalonga Tories

Give the Tories credit for stage management. Taped music was played as a prelude to the Prime Minister's entry at her manifesto-launching press conference. The tunes included *All good things around us are sent from Heaven above. Take a pair of sparkling eyes, Onward Christian Soldiers, Land of Hope and Glory, Rule Britannia* and the Royal Air Force march in that order. There was something familiar, too, about the slogan above Margaret Thatcher's head - "Britain - Strong and Free." It was the one they used back in 1951 when they won back power from Clement Attlee.

Day for night

There is something creepy about the general election campaign in Crawley. Les Allen, the Labour candidate, has put out a special leaflet detailing his plans; these seem to be to spend the mornings in bed since all the timings are shown as pm. So poor old Michael Foot is billed to go walkabout at 11.30pm on Friday, when most citizens of Crawley have retired for the night, and for June 4 Allen advises another nocturnal ramble to be followed by a rally beginning at midnight. I am not too surprised to learn that Allen's HQ is a former High Street shop: an old cobbler's.

Dearer Diary?

In a possibly mistaken tribute to the power of the press my local Tory candidate in Hackney South, Peter Croft, has delivered to my home a personalized election address, typed specially for me. A keen student of *The Times*, he claims a record for having had two letters printed within six weeks. He has no illusions about my incommunicability. One section of the manifesto reads: "The *Times* Diary. If elected to parliament I promise to campaign for 'massive government grants to this unique national institution and all connected with it...' This is very good, as far as it goes, but I am waiting to see whether Labour or the Alliance will not improve on the offer before June 9.

● A messenger from Conservative Central Office spent £600 at Labour HQ yesterday, buying 1,000 copies of the Labour manifesto. Tory campaign managers are sending copies to all Conservative candidates and to business leaders.

Wendygate?

A hiccup on the *Financial Times* recorded information service yesterday morning jammed the switchboard with calls from all over the world. It was a four-letter hiccup, spat out with great passion by the usually composed young woman who recites news, in place of the rate for the Australian dollar. The voice, which belongs to Wendy Shone, told me, in an unrecorded moment, that there had been a technical error. What sort, I asked. "The technical error was that I said..." she replied, saying it again. I hope they do not use President Nixon as a precedent and impeach her. He, you remember, did not give an expulsive deleted about the line.

305 not out

It is two years since Boer War veterans held their last official reunion, but three old soldiers still refuse to fade away. Their latest get-together was arranged last week by the Army Benevolent Fund and British Red Cross. Archie Bowers, who as a trooper in the West Kent Yeomanry fought at Twestfontein on Christmas Day 1901, is now 101. Hubert Wood, at 99, is pensioned at the Chelsea Hospital, was in the Army Service Corps and is probably unique in having medals from both the Boer War (for which he was really too young) and Second World War (for which he was really too old). But the vote of thanks to Earl Kitchener and others present was given by Bill Bilham, who won six bars to his Queen's South Africa Medal as a member of the Army Medical Corps. He is 105.

Danger man

Man now counts as wildlife, for purposes of the second international Wildlife Film and Television Festival to be held in Bristol next year. Pictures of pack-hunting punks will not be welcome though. The organizers, chaired by Sir Peter Scott, would prefer to see man as an endangered species. "We want Amazon Indians and the like, not the comparative mating habits of Brummi and Londoners," a spokesman helpfully explained.

HP What a saucer! All is not what it seems in the Houses of Parliament, catering facilities. While other cafeterias are closed, PHS-ophologists about West Minister are obliged to use the Westminster Hall staff canteen, known as Ploids' because it is much frequented by police. There they find that when approached, the bottles labelled HP Sauce, with Parliament's picture, produce a fearsome brown glow that certainly is not Smedley's product. The theory is that in this case the initials really stand for "horse power".

CORRECTION

This picture of Richard Holmes, political adviser to David Steel, was wrongly captioned on the Spectrum page yesterday.

Party funds: no clear Tory lead

The Conservatives have always been able to out-spend opponents. But that advantage is disappearing, says Michael Pinto-Duschinsky

on out-advancing Labour before the 1979 election. Further heavy deficits were incurred in 1980-1 and 1981-2 (contrary to regular practice, the party accounts for these years have not yet been published). Although the Conservative routine finances are again in balance, the situation still seems to be precarious and it is not surprising that Central Office has avoided costly pre-election advertising on the model of 1957-9, 1963-4, 1969-70 and 1978-9.

A third reason for the new pattern of spending is the increasingly flexible interpretation of election law. Since the Liberals broke with precedent in February 1974, it has come to be accepted that the central party machines may buy newspaper space and posters during general elections provided that their advertisements promote the party as a whole and not individual candidates.

The low level of spending in the run-up to the campaign means that 1983 will be a cheap-to-medium election by historical standards (see table). Press speculation about Conservative Central Office spending of £10m or £20m is nonsense. Even if that kind of money could be raised, it would be almost impossible to spend it within the time that is left.

The Conservative failure to match the level of its central spending in

Central spending on general elections

(at 1983 values)

	Conservative	Labour
1959	£4.3m	£1.9m
1964	£3.4m	£3.8m
1970	£3.2m	£2.7m
1974 (Feb)	£2.3m	£1.5m
1974 (Oct)	£2.9m	£1.8m
1979	£3.6m	£2.1m
1983	£4m?	£2.5m?

David Nicholson-Lord on the British implications of an Italian disaster



Effect and cause: A four-year-old girl burned in the 1976 blast and, a year later, protectively garbed workers continuing reclamation operations at the chemical plant

How Seveso's poison could be dumped on our politicians

until 36 drums of cyanide were found near a children's play area in Nuneaton in early 1972. Some five weeks later the Deposit of Poisonous Waste Act was rushed on to the statute book, laying down a system of notification which, as expanded by the Control of Pollution Act to include site licensing, provides the basis of the present controls. A series of subsequent incidents has shown, however, that though the Act was an overall improvement, the system remains leaky. County waste disposal officers will regulate you with tales of cowboy operators, badly managed tips leaking into water courses or distributing litter and fumes over the surrounding countryside, of entire consignments going missing, of mislabelling and confusion over contents of containers, of waste arriving unannounced from abroad and having to be got rid of at public expense.

Given the proliferation of new chemicals and the tendency of them to interact unpredictably and violently, it is hardly surprising that more people are taking a dim view of toxic tipping near their homes. Sites are thus increasingly scarce and waste is having to travel greater distances, multiplying the risks.

The EEC has now stepped in with a proposed directive to regulate, for

the first time, the growing European toxic waste traffic - three million tonnes a year across member-state frontiers. It broadly provides that authorities in the receiving country should be informed of plans to send a consignment, and, given time to object. But whether it would prevent some of the more bizarre elements of the Seveso dioxin controversy, particularly the deplorable clean-and-dirty antics - is doubtful. No standard definitions of waste have been agreed, powers of veto are unclear and the month allowed for objections is seen as insufficient. But it is the proposal on waste for recycling, that raises the most fundamental implications.

It is a truism that one industry's waste is another's raw material. Trade in such secondary materials, according to the CBI, contributes £1,200m to the balance of payments. The Department of the Environment says that in 1980, 290,000 tonnes classed as waste in the country of origin arrived in Britain, but of that only 5,000 tonnes was "genuine waste", destined for ultimate destruction.

Subjecting all this traffic to the proposed checks would, argue both the DoE and the CBI, penalise recycling. But, say the counties, recycling is frequently just a cover used to import waste nobody else wants and which is promptly dumped on arrival. Hence the charge that Britain is becoming the dustbin of Europe. The Government has thus promised discretionary powers to treat waste for "recycling" as "genuine" waste. The counties in reply say the powers would be of little value unless they know of the waste's existence in the first place - which, if the Government has its way, they would not.

The Government argues that, if Britain has the facilities to destroy the worst waste, as it has in the case of dioxin, should it not provide jobs, earn foreign exchange and perform a great service to the European environment by so doing? This argument elicits a wry smile from environmentalists. In an era of growing environmental awareness, the political ecological wisdom of setting up shop as a national waste disposal service is at the least debatable.

Muddle, secrecy and cynicism have characterized the Seveso affair from its beginnings. The handling of its waste has sadly proved no exception. It is not, however, the final chapter, which has yet to be written by epidemiologists and ecologists as the poison works its way through the metabolism of Lombardy. Similarly, in Britain, government scientists and civil servants will be keeping their fingers crossed that the years of neglect do not have some far more unpleasant surprises in store for us. If the hunt-the-dioxin fiasco does no more than expose the loopholes in present controls, it will have performed a noteworthy service.

The IUCN Invertebrate Red Data Book: *Conservation Monitoring Centre, 2190, Tunbridge Road, Cambridge CB3 0DL. £12 + £2 p&p.*

Tony Samstag

Keeping your head up in a crisis

JUNE 24 83

Barbara Castle

In the early days of this election campaign and yet the Labour Party has already begun to creep forward steadily. For one thing the Conservatives, in an overcalculating strategy, have decided for some curious reason to be last from the starting post, last in the publication of their manifesto and last in the launching of the traditional morning press conferences. One of their highly-paid PR advisers had obviously told them they must not peak too soon.

The danger now is they will not peak at all. They lead the field clear for their opponents for several days and on Monday the Labour Party took full advantage of the opportunity. While Mrs Thatcher was doing a "Maggie may" over whether she would fly to the Williamsburg summit by Concorde rather than disappoint her ally, Ronald Reagan, Michael Foot, Denis Healey and Peter Shore were spelling out the gritty reality of Labour's economic policy to a crowded press conference at Transport House. The room was so packed that the media men and women were standing round the walls.

Even the self-appointed scourge of Labour, Paul Johnson, scrambled to get a seat. And whatever those men and women wrote in their papers the next day (and Paul Johnson, for one, could not wait to get on his hands and knees with each other to take the awkward bowing showed that the party's leaders have no hang-ups about the alternative economic strategy. They were in to win. And they only dwell on Mrs Thatcher's economic failures in order to prove how much scope there is for financing reflation without pushing up interest rates or the cost of living.

The statistics of hope rolled out of them remorselessly. It was as though three years of ideological trauma in the Labour Party was being dissolved in a captured sense of moral and political superiority. And over it all presided the party's new general secretary, Jim Mortimer, whose calm competence seemed living proof that the traumas were just a vanished dream.

For Mrs Thatcher the week has not been such a happy one. Suddenly she is beginning to look vulnerable to accidents. It began with the revelation in *The Sunday Times* last weekend that the apparent spontaneity of her big speech, in fact a scribe. Her campaign managers, it appears, have discovered a technical device, known as a "Head Up Display" Unit, which enables her to deliver her carefully prepared purple passages without looking down at her script.

Tomorrow: John Pardoe

Ronald Butt

Labour versus the new optimism

For the sake of unity, a number of those commonly called moderates in Labour's collective leadership gave their approval to the party's left-wing manifesto without even a fight against the commitments with which they disagreed in principle. Roy Hattersley, for instance, disapproves of Britain's leaving the Common Market but blithely tells a radio audience that he is loyal to his colleagues' policy on the ground that it is not central to the campaign and that anyway he finds it somewhat harder to justify his own position than he did.

Similarly, Denis Healey dislikes but justifies the commitment to unilateral nuclear disarmament and tries to gloss the policy in his own way, stressing also a quick delivery of an incomes policy for which the manifesto gives no warrant. For all I know, he also dislikes the commitments to abolish the Second Chamber, prohibit field sports and forbid parents to withhold their children from state schools by paying fees at those which are independent. But he is not a politician who is much interested in such things. He prefers to assess the importance of subjects according to whether they are discussed at what Sir Harold Wilson used to call the world's top tables, or domestically at the Labour high tables where union leaders can be comfortably seated.

If it were for the sake of a popular and election-winning manifesto that these and others had sunk their own convictions one could understand it. But why have they done so for this one, which they know to be deeply unpopular?

In part, the moderates' self-denial reflects a natural urge of old comrades to unite around the flag of old loyalty on the eve of battle. But there is more to it than that. They get into this position as part of the series of compromise they thought necessary to maintain their own position during the long struggle against the left; they could not have got out of this position now without openly rocking the boat; and they do not want to give their left-wing colleagues any excuse for blaming them on such grounds for the election defeat that they do not think could be averted anyway.

In a defeat for which they are not held responsible, however, they see a kind of safety - safety from the left-wing programme which (if they failed to water it down) would worry some of them; safety from the blame which, they hope, will fall instead on the left. In defeat, the moderates will hope for the chance of a new beginning.

The effect on television can be powerful. Cynics call the device a Sincerity Machine. It is bound to cramp her style in future to know her audience now knows that her sincerity is mechanized.

It is at moments like this that I realize Labour's lack of a Grace Kelly leader can be an advantage, not a liability. As the campaign goes on and the voters grasp that they are sending their economic fate for the next five years, they will become less and less interested in presidential panache and more interested in which team can deliver the economic goods.

And this week Mrs Thatcher has spectacularly failed to deliver one of her most persistent promises - to get Britain's "own money" back from the European Community.

The Stuttgart summit of June 6, which was to fix Britain's rebate for 1983, has been suddenly postponed - on her initiative. Once again she has provided evidence of failure by her own act. For, as long ago as March she was insisting that the 1983 rebate would be fixed by June 6 and hinted that she would withhold the whole of Britain's contribution unless it was.

Up to a few days ago she and her foreign secretary, Mr Francis Pym, were maintaining their "absolute certainty" that a favourable deal would be signed and sealed. She seemed to have timed it well. Victory at Stuttgart - as she proudly brought Britain's money back home 48 hours before polling day - was to have been a luminous jewel in her election crown.

Suddenly Mrs Thatcher is "too busy" to attend the summit she insisted was vital to Britain's interests. The inference is obvious. It is the revelation of failure, not success, that has been postponed.

Her Common Market partners have refused to be hustled in order to suit Mrs Thatcher's electioneering convenience. There is no deal - and her nerve has cracked. She knew that whatever she did she would play into Labour's hands. If she compromised by accepting a lower sum than she had demanded she would look weak-kneed. If she was ready to fight to the finish like an enraged Boadicea, she would justify Labour's claim that it is impossible for Britain to come to satisfactory terms with the Community. So the race was on.

When last Monday I wrote that Mrs Thatcher had chosen the wrong election date, I did not realize that retribution would follow so swiftly and so potently. And that is still Williamsburg - or no Williamsburg - to come. The author is Labour MEP for Greater Manchester, North, and vice-chairman of the European Parliament's Socialist Group.

Putting backbone into conservation

Tartar's Stentor is an unlovely fellow; the sort of creepy-crawly that heaves into view under magnification in a drop of pond water and grows up, if it is lucky, to star in a video nasty as something from outer space with a predilection for blondes.

Even its friends, who know it more formally as *Stentor introvertus* for its ability "to retract the oral end of its body completely", are hard put to suppress a smile as they ponder the likeliest reason for its probable extinction: it is being trampled to death by geese.

The geese are attracted to a small pond, Tartar's only known habitat, in the eastern shore of Willapa Bay in south-western Washington state, USA, which has been set up as a wildlife refuge. Too many geese spoil the pond, fouling the water and disrupting the vegetation. *S. introvertus*, alas, has not been sighted since 1970.

The sad tale of Tartar's Stentor is unfortunately typical of much such that the compilers of an extraordinary book on the subject, published this week, chose that species as representative of at least 65,000

others. They are professed, single-celled animals and the simplest of those known as invertebrates, or animals without backbones. The *Invertebrate Red Data Book* makes the point (if only by indirection) that while such higher forms of life as Prince Philip and David Attenborough are busy around saving the tiger, the less charismatic but potentially much more valuable invertebrates are dying like... well, like flies.

The book is published by the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (IUCN), a learned global quango that normally leaves no stone unturned in its efforts to collect data on endangered species and their habitats; but more than 30 years passed before it turned its attention to the invertebrates, even though they are thought to comprise more than three-quarters of all living things.

Heroic feats of selectivity must have been required to decide which would live between the pages of the *Red Data Book* and which would be consigned to oblivion. Among the compilers' favourites was the mag-

nificent giant Gippsland earthworm of Victoria, Australia, which is said to make, all 12ft of it, "a gurgling sucking sound" as it burrows, and to emit "an odour resembling creosote which may repel birds, although the kookaburra is known to eat them".

The authors also had a bit of a giggle over the Fairfax County Planarians, two species of flatworm known only from a single spring in one American state and both probably extinct "as a result of development of the locality into a parking area".

There are, inevitably, a few superstars even in this unprepossessing suburb of the animal kingdom: the delicious noble crayfish, for example, once among the most abundant in Europe but decimated since the last century by the dreaded crayfish plague and by pollution.

Invertebrates can be surprisingly resilient. Another species of flatworm, for example, has survived in its cave "despite regular visits by large numbers of people using it as a meeting place for a Masonic order".

But seriously: "The importance of invertebrates in ecological processes and as a living resource of benefit to

man should not be underestimated." They are the building blocks of food chains, nutrient cycles, soil structure; they fertilize, pollinate, scavenge and are eaten, often as not by us. Shrimps alone may represent the most commercially valuable stock of all wild animals, while the least likely marine invertebrates already yield a veritable pharmacopoeia.

But it is the endangered species that have not yet even been discovered, let alone studied, that worry the conservationists most. Something very like Tartar's Stentor might well hold the cure for cancer, or the guarantee of nourishment for mankind's teeming billions. "An increase in public awareness of the need for invertebrate conservation is a high priority," write the compilers, "because of this most innovative and absorbing of the Red Data books."

The IUCN Invertebrate Red Data Book: *Conservation Monitoring Centre, 2190, Tunbridge Road, Cambridge CB3 0DL. £12 + £2 p&p.*

Tony Samstag



P.O. Box 7, 200 Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

SOME WAY STILL TO GO

Self-confidence and self-respect are two fundamental ingredients of a stable society. They may not be quantifiable with the standard statistical methods used in modern political argument. But they must be an important factor behind this Government's current position in the opinion polls. Consequently the Conservative manifesto, published yesterday, has some difficulty in listing its measurable achievements, as opposed to talking credit for the favourable atmosphere it has started to create. After four years the Government can claim that "national recovery has begun". Yes, but only a modest beginning, it seems. The whole essence of this manifesto is to suggest that the last four years have enabled only the groundwork to be completed. It will take at least another Parliament journeying on towards that kind of society which Conservatives were voting for when they elected Mrs Thatcher in 1979.

The manifesto sets out its priorities as defence, employment and economic prosperity. On defence this Government, in its conduct of the Falklands war, has given incontrovertible evidence that it has the will and the capacity to meet threats to British security. Moreover, in the age of deterrence when so much depends on intentions, the Government's quick response to the Falklands invasion recognised the importance of being seen to be ready to defend oneself, and not just to talk about it.

The Falklands episode clearly ranks as one of the Government's main achievements. The other is the reduction in the rate of inflation from ten per cent (rising) in May 1979 to four per cent today. Employment is less of a success story. Since the Full Employment White Paper of 1944 the number of unemployed has been seen as an important benchmark of success or failure for a Government's economic policy. Since 1964 the gradual rise in unemployment has thus progressively shown all governments' failure to fulfil that particular promise.

Since 1979, the only real success this Government can claim in the field of employment and unemployment, is to have established that there are other factors beyond any government's reasonable control which determine the level of employment.

The two main factors are world economic conditions and the rate of pay determined by the activities of organized labour at all levels of the market and not just at the bottom end governed by Wages Councils. In the last eighteen months, for instance, British unemployment has been rising at half the rate of the average in the OECD, so mass unemployment is indeed a western phenomenon which only a general upturn in the world economy will mitigate. Moreover the unemployment levels in western Europe are substantially masked by the initial capacity to absorb immigrants, and by the fact that young people who here go from school to the dole, on the continent become conscripts.

Nevertheless the high and persistent level of unemployment represents a political failure of some kind by this Government, which is not dispelled by yesterday's manifesto. It is quite right to perceive that inflation was and always will be a more pervasive social illness than unemployment. That is because unemployment tends only to affect pockets of society, while inflation corrupts the whole basis of the currency on which all society depends for its transaction. It is also because governments can do more about curbing inflation than they can about curing unemployment.

It is true that the Government is spending an extra £2 billion this year on special training measures for unemployed people. It is also true that a sound money policy, and dismantling restrictions in the labour market, should create economic conditions for more jobs. However we are still left with too little idea of how and when this might be achieved, and too little recognition of the need to make the sacrifices of the last four years seem worthwhile to those who have borne the brunt of the sacrifice.

Those people are the twelve workers in every one hundred who have no work. Of course the 88 people in each hundred who do have work are the important majority whose taxes are providing for the other twelve, and their contribution cannot be ignored either. But even if this Government's economic policies achieve a sustained expansion with stable prices, unemployment will not be going away. In

those circumstances the Government should be speaking more and doing more to recognize that the structure of British industrial society is undergoing a sea-change towards a condition of fluidity in which the stark alternative of work or no work will eventually become irrelevant.

That is a prospect which needs to be prepared for with more vision and optimism than has yet been provided by ministers. There is enough evidence that many people outside politics already recognize that fact. Contrary to what Mr Healey thinks, it is not pessimistic to accept that in the course of this change unemployment is unavoidable. It is realistic; and once realism has crept in, can optimism be far behind?

Beyond these priorities there are other policies which will receive more detailed examination on these pages. The proposals for trade union reform are consistent and necessary as a next stage. Those concerned with the abolition of the GLC and the Metropolitan Councils reflect a laudable concern to stop municipal excesses, particularly of the Livingstone kind, but something must surely be retained to give expression to London as the nation's capital. These proposals will have to be accompanied by careful redistribution of the functions exercised by those authorities, since the functions will remain after the authorities have gone.

This is a cautious manifesto, carefully worked to see that it threatens nobody with a radical cutting edge, while asserting in moderate language the underlying principles which have inspired this government's efforts to change direction. Those efforts have been commendable, though slow. After four years it is certainly chastening to feel that a government, even one led by such a determined Prime Minister, has encountered so many difficulties in its journey away from the collectivist approach to one based more on the responsibilities and challenges of a society of individuals. As the manifesto says, "There is some way to go yet before this country has regained that self-renewing capacity for growth which once made her a great economic power, and will make her great again". There is indeed.

NO BURDEN OF BLAME

When a modern steel ship of 1400 tons drifts onto the rocks and a lifeboat sent to help is smashed like crockery, with every soul on both vessels drowned, on the coasts of a country whose search and rescue services are reputed to be among the best in the world, the first instinct is to ask whose fault it was. It is a healthy instinct, for the pretext of an Act of God can gloss over a multitude of errors which need to be identified and avoided in future. But it is important in the search for them to distinguish between error of judgment and culpable fault. It is obvious from yesterday's report by the Commissioner of Wrecks into the Penlee disaster that many decisions which might have been made differently with hindsight contributed to the double shipwreck; its finding that no-one was to blame has not satisfied those who predicted from the start that it would be no more than a whitewash.

The central witness, the master of the Union Star, died when the ship overturned. So there will never be an answer to the questions why so strange a calm apparently existed on board almost to the end. And did he ever understand the significance of his failure to use the word "Mayday" which the coastguards were waiting for as the signal to launch the lifeboat? Eventually they gave the order without it, an

exceptional step. It might or might not have made all the difference if their initiative had come earlier; an unnecessary launch in such weather would have put more lives at risk to no purpose. It does appear that there were failures of communication between ship and coastguard and lifeboat, and the report recommends that the regulations should be re-examined to avoid ambiguities. But it is the way of crisis to expose weaknesses of this kind, and there is no suggestion of culpability in this.

The most serious suggestion of blame against anyone on shore pointed at those who set in train the reorganization of coastguard services which had come into effect at Land's End only four weeks before the disaster. It involved the downgrading of the local coastguard station and centralization of services at Falmouth, 25 miles away. The arguments here were not good, for the chairman of the inquiry announced at the start that he did not interpret his terms of reference (which asked, among other things: "What steps if any should be taken to prevent the recurrence of a similar casualty?") as allowing him to make recommendations about reinstating the local station. An early warning to similar but more comprehensive effect from the Department of Trade's

council helped to raise fears of a whitewash. If the effects of the reorganization did contribute to the disaster, it would certainly have been the chairman's duty to say so.

In fact he considers the possibility with some care, and rejects it on grounds which seem adequate. The coastguard service itself insists that the reorganization, which attracted much local opposition even before the disaster, was not a cost-cutting exercise but a change made necessary by the need to co-ordinate and take full advantage of modern information-gathering techniques. But although Penlee does not discredit the reorganization, the outcry over it is a symptom of discontent and uncertainty left by a whole series of reorganizations in recent years, intensified only a few weeks ago by reports (since denied) that the Government had been considering yet another transformation with more frankly cost-cutting motives. Apart from its more immediate lessons, Penlee should stand as a warning to policy makers of the effects on morale of constant tinkering. They should consider the public reaction if some future tragedy did prove to have occurred because the service had been run down to save money, and brave men sacrificed for the sake of a few thousand pounds.

Haigh was subsequently executed for his multiple murderous activities.

Yours faithfully,
H. A. PRINS, Director,
School of Social Work,
University of Leicester,
107 Princess Road East, Leicester.

Post-coital pill

From Dr Philippa Linklater
Sir, Dr J. O. Drife (May 5) attempts to justify the abortifacient action of the post-coital pill by arguing that 70 per cent of embryos are lost spontaneously in early pregnancy and that the post-coital pill "interferes with nature only by making it more likely that this natural process will occur".

Even if this estimated figure of 70 per cent was true (and it is not) this extraordinary argument that one is at liberty to imitate mother nature would allow murder on the ground that natural death is, after all, very common.

Yours faithfully,
PHILIPPA LINKLATER,
Kingsland, Fingringhoe, Essex.

Counterfeit Dracula

From Mr H. A. Prins
Sir, The findings of Drs Hemphill and Zabow (Medical Briefing, May 6) are of interest. However, they are probably in error in citing Haigh, the acid bath murderer, as an example of a blood drinker. In his detailed account of Haigh and his trial, the late Dr Lindsey Neustatter (*The Mind of the Murderer*, chapter 11) provides confirmation that the only evidence for Haigh's practice was his own account.

Moreover, taken in context, his alleged blood sucking proclivities seem to have been part of a skilful attempt to feign insanity - an attempt that failed.

Haigh was subsequently executed for his multiple murderous activities.

Yours faithfully,
H. A. PRINS, Director,
School of Social Work,
University of Leicester,
107 Princess Road East, Leicester.

'The Hitler diaries'

From Mr William Douglas-Home
Sir, One cannot help admiring Lord Dacre's handsome apology (feature, May 14) regarding the part he took in the saga of the Hitler diaries, but why have he and his fellow historians thrown in the towel so easily?

None of them seem to have considered the fact that, although the use of postwar ink and paper could well be proof that they are forgeries, it could be proof, equally, that Hitler survived the war and wrote them, in retirement, with contemporary equipment.

I am, Sir, yours etc,
WILLIAM DOUGLAS-HOME,
Drayton House,
East Meon, Hampshire.

Media coverage of the Lebanon war

From Rabbi David J. Goldberg,
Sir, Your editorial, "Friends beyond the need" (May 16), was peevish, querulously defensive and either deliberately or naively irresponsible.

In seeking to rebut charges of bias and distortion in media coverage of the Lebanon war you succumbed precisely to those tactics of innuendo and generalization which you deplored when used by Mr Begin's apologists against Western press and television.

You concede that "there was obviously some stage management of television films and some newspaper reporting". Given that the war in Lebanon divided Jewish opinion, in Israel and the diaspora, more bitterly and agonizingly than any other event in the state's history, one was not helped in reaching objective conclusions either by reporting which accepted wholesale inflated Palestinian estimates of dead and homeless and failed to differentiate between fresh damage and that caused during the previous six years of civil war, or by the equally suspect statistics emanating from Jerusalem.

It is altogether too cavalier to dismiss the criticism thus aroused on the grounds that "nobody thanks the messenger who brings bad news". The news was bad - terrible - but often reported with such partisanship, emotionalism, ignorance of background history, commendable sympathy for the plight of Palestinian refugees and patent distaste for Mr Begin personally, that in the end it was impossible to retain any sort of perspective.

You defend, quite rightly, your

own Middle East correspondent. I happen to believe that Robert Fisk is a reporter of integrity, sensitivity and evident "feel" for the area. However, as the siege of Beirut dragged on throughout last July, with little outward change, his pieces concentrated more and more on character vignettes and *obiter dicta* of the participants.

These, however, are relatively minor issues. Altogether more sinister was your statement that Mr Begin's policies have strained to its limits the principle of "our country right or wrong" which previously bound most Jewish opinion behind Israel. Your inference is, of course, that diaspora Jews owe a greater loyalty to Israel than to their own countries and you compound the slur by referring to us further on as "expatriates", a description which I, and all other Jewish citizens of the United Kingdom, deeply resent.

I cannot believe that the leader writers of *The Times* are unaware that it is this charge which has been levelled against us by antisemites ever since our emancipation in the early nineteenth century and which was exploited by, among others, Nazi propagandists.

In reviving it to respond to no doubt tiresome and excessively strident Jewish cries of media bias you have hit back in a way which raises suspicions of latent prejudice.

Might I suggest that a retraction, or apology, is called for?

Yours faithfully,
DAVID J. GOLDBERG,
The Liberal Jewish Synagogue,
28 St John's Wood, NW8,
May 17.

Death fear in S. Africa

From Sir Richard Acland and others
Sir, We would like to draw the attention of your readers to the plight of six young men, Anthony Tsotsobe (24), Johannes Shabangu (23), David Mole (24), Marcus Motaung (28), Jerry Mosololi (25) and Simon Mogogane (23), all of whom have been sentenced to death in South Africa.

Charged with high treason, the first three were found guilty and condemned to death on August 19, 1981, and their appeal against sentence rejected in November, 1982. In the case of Marcus Motaung, Jerry Mosololi and Simon Mogogane sentence of death was passed on August 6, 1982, again on charges of high treason. These three were also convicted for participating in armed action, including attacks on police stations in which four policemen were killed. All six have appealed to the South African state President for clemency.

Their appeals have been supported by both the British and American governments among others, by a resolution passed unanimously by the United Nations Security Council on December 7, 1982, and by many national and international bodies. An interesting and most courageous development within South Africa was the resolution passed on March 28 by students of the University of Cape Town, calling on the state President to grant clemency to these six African National Congress guerrillas.

Yours etc,
COSMO RUSSELL,
Parapet House,
Lebanham,
Kent,
May 9.

Doubtful claim

From Mr G. H. Clifford
Sir, I read the double-page advertisement on pages 8 and 9 of your issue of today (May 18). It was (it says) published by Conservative Central Office. Point 15 (the last) reads as follows:

"I understand that if I sign this now I will not be able to change my mind for at least five years".

As a voter, this suggests to me that a constitutional revolution is envisaged whereby the Labour Party might deny me my constitutional rights.

I do not believe that this is the case and regard this clause as a slander on the many reputable politicians in the Labour Party.

Yours faithfully,
G. H. CLIFFORD,
7 Hever Gardens,
Bromley,
Kent.

A shifting arch

From Mrs Jane Van Tassel
Sir, I am afraid that Mr Wilkinson's "symmetrical arch of nuclear deterrence" (May 12) is the perfect prescription for a continuing nuclear arms race. The push from military men, ever fearful that the "enemy" is getting ahead, combined with the inexorable pull from scientific endeavour, will ensure that neither side's arch can remain fixed.

Witness the deployment of Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in response to SS20s. We can be sure that the Soviets will deploy some new system in response to these, and so on ad infinitum.

Yours faithfully,
JANE VAN TASSEL,
4 Oswald Terrace,
Sturton Street,
Cambridge,
May 13.

The chaplain's role

From Captain J. F. R. Weir, RN
Sir, On Friday (May 13) your Religious Correspondent tried to stir it up among the Service chaplains.

Captain Ward's letter today (May 14) gives a more realistic slant.

As to "civilian clerical dress", no chaplain in the Royal Navy before the war would have worn anything else nor has their uniform since ever carried badges of rank. This was not to emphasise "their separation from military aims and objects", but to stress their pastoral role ministering to wardroom and lower deck alike.

My addendum just as my four chaplains (C of E, Methodist and RC) at HMS Raleigh in the late sixties said their office together every day, so am I sure that chaplains today of all denominations

are keenly aware of the need to be seen to be ready to defend oneself, and not just to talk about it.

A state of low-intensity civil war exists in South Africa and the actions of the six must be seen in this context. The conflict arises from a legacy of injustice and oppression and the absence of effective constitutional channels for change.

We wish also to point out that the six men stated in court that they were severely tortured while in detention and before being charged. It was largely on the basis of their statements obtained under "interrogation" that the state based its case. These men have now been in the death cells for many months and appeals for clemency need to be made with the greatest urgency.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD ACLAND,
A. J. AVER,
RIVER BROOKWAY,
JAMES CALLAGHAN,
HUGH CANNON,
HUGH CANNON,
CHITNIS,
NICHOLAS CLIMET,
JOHN HATCH,
DENIS HEALY.

British Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa,
104-5 Newgate Street, EC1,
May 10.

Archbishop's views

From Mr Hugh W. Paine
Sir, Poor Archbishop Heilm; when the Pope visited Great Britain only a year ago many people in high places were falling over themselves to say what a great job the Archbishop had done in this country and how well he understood the art of diplomacy.

Now we are told that he has spoken out of turn and should be disciplined or even sent home under a cloud.

For me his comments were the most refreshingly honest and forthright statement on CND that I have yet heard from anyone in the Church's senior echelons.

Diplomatic or not, I think the Archbishop has hit the nail smack on the head and thank goodness he is not retracting a word of it!

Yours truly,
HUGH W. PAINE,
25 Frewin Road,
Wandsworth Common, SW18,
May 15.

Getting the message

From Mr Patrick Roper
Sir, At 8.30 this morning, as I was driving to work, I had a sudden urge to buy a copy of the *Times*.

Something, I regret to say, I have not done for many years. There was no reason that I can think of for this particular decision.

I was delighted to find the fascinating article about morphological resonance by Peter Lewis on the Spectrum page (May 6). While I had never heard of Dr Rupert Sheldrake, or his theory, this whole area of evolution and development is a topic that has commanded my attention for a long time.

Could it be that the large number of readers that must have studied this article prior to 8.30 am had set up a resonance field that impelled me to buy a copy of your newspaper?

Yours faithfully (sic),
PATRICK ROPER,
South View,
Sedlescombe,
Battle, East Sussex,
May 6.

Caring homes for parish records

From Mr Hugh Peskett
Sir, As I drafted Lord Teviot's Bill, which was read twice in the House of Lords before its essential provisions reached the statute book as the 1978 Measure, I am in a position to comment on Mr Harrington's article (May 7) and Mr Pattinson's letter (May 16).

Your readers may not all be aware that parish records include not only registers of baptism, marriage and burial, but also many other records, from poor relief to highway maintenance and tax collection, a relic of the times when a parish had major civil functions.

The 1978 Measure provides, essentially, that all older records must either be deposited in a record office or retained by the parish under tight security against fire and theft and conditions of controlled temperature and humidity. They are the property of the parochial church council, but a portion of the search fees are part of "parson's freehold". On the other hand, if the clergyman himself receives those fees, the sum is normally discounted from his next stipend payment, so he gains nothing.

Most clergymen now consider that caring for archives is not part of the cure of souls; a Devon rector once told me he wished that his clients worried as much about where they were going to as mine worried about where the came from. Before the Measure, however, I could cite, *inter alia*, a northern canon who claimed that register search fees kept him in colour television and a southern vicar who consigned his records to the council rubbish tip; but all this is history.

Mr Harrington advocates the compulsory deposit of parish records in archives. When I drafted the original Bill I and those working with me were opposed to this on principle. It was not because we had read too much Trollope, to fear trespassing on parson's freehold, but because we were seeking only careful custody and were against divorcing records too much from their local context.

The Measure is working well and achieving its purpose, albeit slowly. Compulsory central deposit of parish records (in emulation of East Germany) is neither necessary nor desirable.

Yours faithfully,
HUGH PESKETT,
Debreit Ancestry Research Ltd,
Gordon Road,
Winchester,
May 17.

Budget balance

From Mr Wynne Godley and Mr Francis Cripps
Sir, Your reviewer's discussion (May 12) of our book on macroeconomics contains a serious mistake. He claims we overlook the fact that inflation will cut real income and spending unless the Government takes deliberate steps to counteract this effect by expanding its own Budget deficit. But our book shows that provided real interest rates are maintained (i.e., average nominal returns on financial assets go up or down with the rate of inflation) inflation has no "natural" depressing effect on real income or spending.

Of course the nominal Budget deficit goes up when there is inflation. Our point is that the whole financial system can expand in nominal terms without any change in real variables, including the real (inflation-accounted) Budget deficit.

It is an ancient prejudice to suppose that "real balance" effects cut demand; such effects acting on liabilities as well as on assets may equally well be neutral or indeed augment demand - unless, that is, the monetary authorities intervene to enforce nominal money targets through real Budget surpluses.

The point is not entirely academic. Since 1979 there has been a real Budget surplus (and a corresponding fall in the purchasing power of the total public debt) which has aggravated recession in Britain and elsewhere. Indeed no general recovery can be sustainable until and unless there is real fiscal expansion here and in other countries, including the USA.

Please see Professor Peston have another look at chapters 11 and 12. Yours faithfully,
WYNNE GODELEY,
FRANCIS CRIPPS,
Department of Applied Economics,
University of Cambridge,
Sedgwick Avenue,
Cambridge,
May 13.

Threat in Red Square

From Mr Paul Boreau
Sir, The whole multilateral, unilateral nuclear disarmament debate rests on the answer to one question: how would Soviet Russia respond to the other side's nuclear disarmament?

The probable answer to that question is indicated by the manner in which the major nuclear Powers have used the implied threat of the weapons they possess. Soviet Russia stands alone in this role. On every anniversary of the October Revolution the nauseating, terrifying power of those colossal missiles is displayed and flaunted for the whole world to see. That endless succession of missile carriers across Red Square is not meant for Russian eyes and ears alone. The world's press photographers and television

technicians are openly welcomed to convey the message to every corner of the world.

What is the message? "If you dare oppose by force our intervention and intrusion into Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Afghanistan (and tomorrow, perhaps, in West Berlin, Yugoslavia, Iran, Central America, Syria) this is the devastation and holocaust you will be inviting upon yourselves".

Only the deaf can fail to hear this threat and ignore the extent to which it would be amplified if the nuclear balance were suddenly swung massively in Soviet Russia's favour. The implications for the free world are too self-evident to need elaboration.

Yours faithfully,
PAUL BOREAU,
Reform Club,
Pall Mall, SW1,
May 16.

Air travel injuries

From Professor Bin Cheng
Sir, Your timely leader of May 11, "Fly now: lose later," rightly points out that "pending fresh international agreement, international law continues in effect to discriminate against the travelling public" in the matter of compensation for personal injuries sustained in air travel.

However, the interim solution you recommended of "taking a leaf out of the American book" and imposing unilaterally on foreign airlines carrying passengers to or from the United Kingdom liability limits higher than those laid down in the Warsaw Convention as amended at The Hague (a solution endorsed by the Pearson report in its paragraph 1131) is open to the criticism that has already been levelled against the United States, namely, such unilateral action is incompatible with a state's obligations under the Warsaw Convention, especially in conjunction with its obligations under any treaty which grants a right to the

foreign airlines concerned to fly into the country.

An alternative solution would be the promotion of an international treaty which will in the first place adopt the principle of absolute liability (strict liability according to the Pearson report, paragraphs 1127-8) which was first introduced by the United States in the Montreal Inter-Carrier Agreement of 1966 referred to in your leader, and which has worked well in practice, by requiring airlines, irrespective of fault, to indemnify all passengers who suffer injuries in their air travel.

Secondly, under it, the passengers will be compensated to the same extent to which they would have been able to recover from the airlines, had the airlines been held legally liable, without any arbitrary limitation of liability. Such a solution would reduce litigation and delays in settlement, avoid hard ends and save airlines money in the end (cf Pearson report, para 1130).

Meanwhile, the same effect can also be achieved by airlines themselves, if necessary with some

encouragement, voluntarily waiving, in the event of passengers suffering injury, their right to invoke articles 20 and 22 (1) of the Warsaw Convention as amended at The Hague.

Insofar as those airlines which resist any change in the present system are concerned, the reasoning behind your final recommendation of "fly British" must surely convince them that, in the long run, their failure to pay passengers who are injured the full amount of the compensation which they would have been legally liable to pay but for the Warsaw Convention would eventually cause passengers to switch, whenever possible, to airlines that do. It would, therefore, surely be in their own interest to take part in such an agreement.

Yours faithfully,
B. CHENG,
Professor of Air and Space Law,
University of Law,
University College,
4-8 Endsleigh Gardens, WC1,
May 12.

THE ARTS

Irving Wardle investigates the blossoming of pastiche and parody in a theatre growing free of bigotry

Yesterday's idols spectacularly relaunched

Parody may be the sincerest form of flattery when it comes to Max Beerbohm taking the pants off Swinburne, or Evelyn Waugh doing his Pater number, but how does that apply to the highly topical *Daisy Pulls It Off* at the Globe, Shaftesbury Avenue, of a plucky girl in a gymnasium being cheered to the roof by spectators most of whom would not be caught dead reading the works of Angela Brazil?

There are various theories going the rounds on how Daisy has managed to pull it off in defiance of some reviewers who saw Denise Deegan's play in Southampton and promised to eat their boaters if it got into the West End. One theory ascribes Daisy's success to the English playgoer's tendency to bolt for the nursery whenever things look gloomy. Another discerns a charge of political dynamite stashed away behind the Elizabethan panels of Grange-wood School. Here we have a scholarship girl gate-crashing an exclusive, tradition-bound institution, and giving the inmates a few lessons in team spirit, individual enterprise and unswerving belief that what is good for the school is good for the country. Daisy may come from the East End, but you

can bet she had some relatives in Grantham.

It would be interesting to have Miss Deegan's response to this reading of her innocent account of midnight feasts, classroom intrigue and pitched battles with loaded hot-water bottles (with every detail you remember it sounds more like the House of Commons). But I am inclined to discount it, if only for the reason that Daisy is not the only girl on the field.

Properly speaking, the field is not that of parody but of pastiche, and it shows marked signs of becoming a growth area. Examples over the past few years are not exactly numerous, but every one of them has found a willing public. Digging into the remote past, you find Daisy's ancestors among the finishing school lovelies of *The Boy Friend*, now embalmed behind the double glazing of the Twenties and the Fifties. More to the point, we have lately had the Marx Brothers recreated by Dick Vosburgh in *A Night in the Ukraine*, Chandler's Philip Marlowe resurrected by Roger Mitchell and Richard Maher in *Private Dick*, and Holmes and Watson tackling the Mystery of the

Cherry Orchard in the same authors' *The White Glove*. Vanbrugh and Sheridan, meanwhile, have been getting the treatment from Alan Ayckbourn in his rewritten *A Trip to Scarborough*.

Alongside the work of pastiche writers, there is the parallel phenomenon of directorial pastiche, as seen in the revivals of *Charley's Aunt* and *Mr Cinders* and *The Pirates of Penzance*.

If there is one thing these otherwise random titles have in common it is that they all contain elements familiar to people who never go to the theatre or read books. To come clean over this, I have never read Angela Brazil or Conan Doyle; a lack which in no way blunts my enjoyment of *Daisy* or *The White Glove*.

I cannot pretend to the Brazilian scholarship of specialists like Arthur Marshall or Isabel Quigly, whose eyebrows might rise at some of Miss Deegan's upper-fourth slang and her questionable decision to let a Russian music teacher loose among the top-drawer maidens of England. But, like everybody else, I know that Grange-wood is going to reward

Daisy with aristocratic parentage as well as a win on the hockey field; just as I know that halfway through *The White Glove* Holmes is going to quit the scent on seemingly innocent business and return under the cover of dark glasses and a big black hat to the rules of these stables and their main characters, have broken loose from any particular source and graduated into folklore.

Not everything in folklore is amenable to pastiche. Shakespeare and the Bible may be common property, but they are outside Miss Deegan's range. You can make savage fun of them, but you cannot give them a fresh lease of life. It is not a trick that can be played on these giant cultural totems. The only subjects that qualify for the treatment are those that have achieved immortality without exciting reverence; and which occupy a small, precise world with rules that can be learnt like those of a board game. And the motive force behind the comedy is often sadness that this world has vanished, and the impulse to bring it back.

There will always be a market for the pastiche writer who labours away on the further adventures of

heroes left stranded by their creators' deaths, from Flashman and Mr Rochester to James Bond and Hergé's Tintin.

Theatricality, the same goes for productions that relaunch yesterday's idols on a posthumous career. Like John Barton's Max Miller, Mr Vosburgh's Marx Brothers or Tom McGrath's Laurel and Hardy. Pastiche of old comedians is a particularly delicate art, as it requires two simultaneous kinds of comedy. Here's a *Funny Thing* asked you to laugh at the conventions of a Miller act as well as laughing at the act itself. *A Night in the Ukraine* was an amazing compilation of brand-new Marx Brothers material, but it was also a joke about how they made jokes. As for *Laurel and Hardy*, alongside the tie-waddling and struggles with step-ladders and crushed bowler hats, the play investigated the biographical and historical background that gave birth to these routines. Gavin Selvie says in his new, full-length study of McGrath (*Riverside Interviews* 6, Binnacre Press, £5.75): "The... evocation of the screen personalities serves as a foil to the portrayal of the real-life relationship between the two men. The knockabout episodes

offset references to the Depression, 1940, drink problems, and the effort of dealing with big business and romance. The magic of the play stems from its constant oscillation between these two poles, as Laurel and Hardy look back from the Elysian Fields."

As a good play on a perennial subject, *Laurel and Hardy* stands outside the magnetic field of fashion; and you have to seek some other cause for the return of such forgotten favourites as the Grange-wood School Festival or *Mr Cinders*.

One obvious cause is the relaxation in theatrical bigotry. For over twenty years, the idea has been zealously put about that the stock-in-trade of the modern British stage was a load of dark-age junk until the Second Coming of 1956. Go along to *When the Wind Blows* at the Whitehall, and you will see the benighted Bloggess embracing their nuclear doom to the crackly accompaniment of "Spread a Little Happiness" from a bakelite wireless set. Visit the Fortune Theatre and you discover that it is in fact a touching and beautiful song, and that the rest of the show is really rather good.



The Daisy (Alexandra Mathis) who pulls it off: no lack of respectable ancestors?

Dance

Joyous

Laura Dean
Sadler's Wells

Laura Dean reminds me of the would-be philosopher who could not stop happiness from breaking in. Advance reports of her dances laid emphasis on the theories and austerity behind them. At least as important is the fact that she comes from the land of jiggers and runners, of cheer-leaders and majorettes, of jazz drummers and high-energy living. It shows in her work.

Take *Inner Circle*, the first piece on Tuesday night's programme. Six dancers enter, one by one, picking up the simple, repetitive patterns set by the first arrival. But before long movements are diversifying, and energy is increasing; their movements build a complicity of growing excitement, as if a battery were charging before your eyes. When all that accumulated force suddenly starts evolving into a march, the six dancers, lined up across the back of the stage and moving on the spot, are as triumphantly joyous as a carnival procession.

That piece ends exhilaratingly, with one of Dean's trademarks: spinning. But what a lot of ways there are to spin. Each dancer revolves on his or her own axis, clockwise, but two of them are also tracing a circle, anti-clockwise, while the rest form a larger outer circle, also turning widdershins; and, while one set move fast, the others go slow, changing pace every so often. What price your 32 fonettes now?

The other recurring feature is an undulating use of the arms falling into shapes that recall Tai Chi or certain oriental dances. Dean, it seems, started choreography with absolutely minimal movements, walking and turning, in order to avoid other dance influences, but has gradually added elements.

John Percival

PERSONAL BANK CHARGES.

On May 31st we'll be making a change to the way we calculate our bank charges.

The change relates to the allowance which we make on the credit balances in the account, and which we then deduct from any charges incurred.

For the past twelve months, longer than any other bank, we have maintained this allowance at 5% per annum. In line with falling interest rates in general, we are now reducing the rate to 3% per annum, and this may vary from time to time.

However, the cost of a cheque or other withdrawal will remain at 28p, and direct debits will remain at 15p.

And it will still be possible to avoid bank charges altogether by keeping a minimum of £100 in your cheque account throughout a quarterly charges period.

BARCLAYS

Opera

Pintilie's brilliant box of fireworks

Carmen
New Theatre, Cardiff

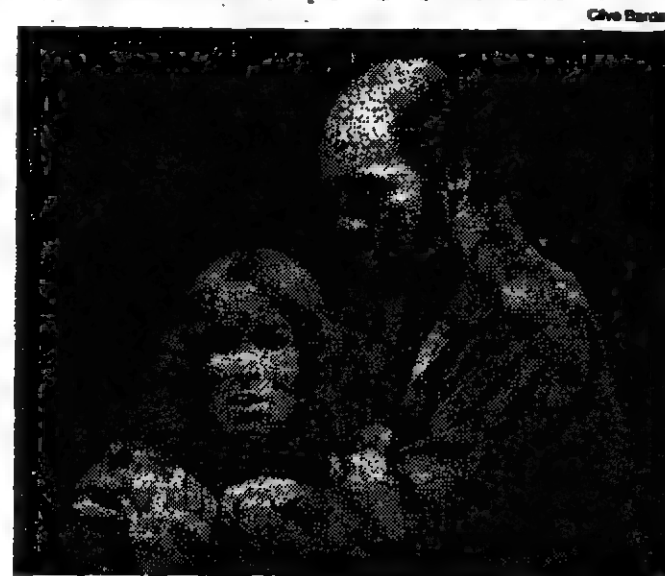
Who has the last word on Bizet's *Carmen*? There was Fagioni at the Edinburgh Festival, staging a near-perfect version. Then came Brook in Paris with *La Tragedie de Carmen* at the Bouffes du Nord. Way, way back are memories of Prentzinger's *Carmen Jones*, probably the main influence on Lucian Pintilie's *Carmen* for the Welsh National Opera, just opened in Cardiff. Pintilie, like the Premier of yesterday, is irreverent to the point of iconoclasm, seizing on what he likes, deciding what he dislikes, ready to rewrite and do a little rescoring, and yet in the end he is captivated by the myth that Mérimée, Bizet, Massenet and Halévy created between them.

Pintilie, now in his mid-fifties, on his British debut, hinted in Michael Ratcliffe's interview earlier this week that there would be fireworks. And fireworks there are, literal and metaphorical, a great fizzing assortment of them. Pintilie is out to give Cardiff, and all the other towns the WNO visit, a *Carmen*, the like of which they would never see again. Whether this is the right *Carmen* for first-time listeners is a question even more open than whether Chéreau's idiosyncratic *Ring* was right for first time BBC television audiences. But Pintilie is quite entitled to dazzle, provoke, even infuriate those who reckon they know the work backwards.

His opening proposition, that *Carmen* is the first opera put on after a revolution, is an irrelevance. But it allows him, with the aid of his regular designers, Radu and Miruna Borzescu, to fill his stage, or rather arena, with bandages, dogueta, revolutionaries and all the detritus of war. The

A Kazakh proverb says that a Kazakh prizes only four things, his horse, his gun, his birthplace and his wife - and in that order. They live in the far north-west of China between Mongolia and Tibet and, during the Cultural Revolution, it was the aim of the government to insert the Communist Party into their list of prized possessions.

This was not easy for the Kazakhs, who did not take kindly to the suppression of their customs, and some fled. Nor was it that easy for the Chinese, who found these nomads, one of the minority tribes who occupy half the land mass of China, rather obdurate and, one would guess, as the Kazakhs speak Turkish, rather uncomprehending. In 1977, however, it was all-change again, with another revolution,



Blinded by love: Micaëla (Helen Field) with José (Jacques Trussel)

trappings of peace are a carnival atmosphere, a ringmaster, a revolve and the underbasket of a balcony from which large-scale "and... props" are distributed. Pintilie's trick is to draw his double audience, that on stage and that in the auditorium, into his story.

In Act I, it is done by mockery. Everything and everyone is sent up: *Carmen*'s two arias are both interrupted at the start with the cheer of recognition that greets the opening bars of a Minelli number at the Apollo Victoria. Micaëla, introduced as blind (with love for José, presumably) is accompanied by child angels and a model of her holy home drawn by a truck on rails running along the footlights. In Act II Escamillo is given a movie star's build-up and then enters from the wrong direction. So far Pintilie ranges with the exuberance and bad taste of a Barium or a Jerome Savary,

whose Paris *Belle Hélène* was described here yesterday. (By coincidence *Hélène* and *Carmen* share the same librettist, but there the resemblance ends.)

Then, in the middle of Act II, on José's return from prison, he lets the music and the story have a chance. The stage clears, the jokes ease off and the real theatre begins. José, as in Mérimée, is no romantic figure, but a sweating, bald-pated squaddy easily provoked and equally easily defeated. Jacques Trussel plays him with muscular and vocal belligerence; the top C is suspect, but he has power and physical presence. Jennifer Jones, also American, is a negro mezzo with the stature of a Verrett (and a couple of inches more height) plus the flash of a Dorothy Dandridge. The voice production still sounds a little immature for opera, but she was triumphantly able to carry out Pintilie's stage demands. Together she and Trussel pulled

the audience to the real core of the opera, which is about neither revolution nor liberty, but the blindness of love, a fact symbolized by the red bandage placed over José's eyes at curtainfall.

Escamillo is as you expect to find him: Henry Newman has plenty of swagger but not enough bottom to the voice. The rest of the cast are other. Helen Field's Micaëla, vocally very assured, fitted in and out of the action, loved-blinded by José and then almost like Little Clara from *The Nutcracker* (she makes her entrance on point) peering in amazed on a world of magicians and monsters. David Gwynne's Zuniga begins as a cigar-smoking bully until he is stripped and hooded by the smugglers and swept off in an IRA-style execution in Act II.

Never have the WNO's rightly-famed chorus, who are the very nub of this staging, worked so hard picking their way through jugglers, malingers, swaths of kumars and sand-bags. And probably never has an "impromptu" performance of *Carmen* been so thoroughly rehearsed, on stage at least. Musically the preparation sounded less thorough, and the orchestra under Kees Bakels, swamped by a welter of visual legereidm, had not much chance to show themselves off.

The WNO have themselves the ultimate in producer's opera, a Pintilie supershow which is probably the most exotic and complex staging in the company's history to date, an evening that is simultaneously exhausting and exhilarating. Pintilie and his stage team, following their usual custom, did not take a curtain call. Perhaps they reckoned they had already had the last word.

John Higgins

Television

Comrades of custom

this time producing a benign government attitude. Minorities were in and, in the case of the wool-producing Kazakhs, rather privileged. It was with them that Granada closed its splendid series *Inside China* last night.

They focused on the family of Abder Qadir, respected elder ("white beard") and a man who has probably seen it all before and half expects to see it again. The Kazakhs are Muslim, though this tribe was down to its last mullah - and he was 76 - and not very religious, but they like being Kazakhs. We saw them last night migrating from

winter to summer pastures, getting tipsy on fermented mare's milk and generally looking well fed and pretty happy about it all. They have been collectivised but the family unit remains strong. Government is no longer by elder but by committee. Abder sits on one and suffers being called comrade by younger men whose ears he might have cut off for taking the liberty not all that long ago.

The director-producer, Andre Singer, was allowed to choose his own family by the Chinese as long as the local collective

agreed. He chose well and filmed well, sometimes from horseback, which is the way, of course, that nomads get around. Whatever discomfort this might have caused him and the cameraman Mike Blakeley, it did not show through.

This was an excellent film. There is no doubt the Kazakhs have come up in the world, Roger Cissold's production is a fair sight out, and it has a cast to stir the memory. Sylvia Syms returns in excellent shape as the Downing Street widow, and McDonald Hobley belches fire as the unspeakable Foreign Secretary. William Franklyn is not the most protean of actors, but his slow ironic smiles and lazy assertions of clubland rank are just what Gerry needs.

Dennis Hackett

Theatre

Dead Ringer Duke of York's

Opening with a spot of pre-election satire, getting down to business with a corpse on the Downing Street carpet, and addressed to a public who would be happy to see the cast of *Yes Minister* taking over the reins of government, James Francis's thriller is laying several bets on surviving longer than June 9.

Based on a book by Logan Goutlay, *Dead Ringer* develops from the unlikely premise that, when the Prime Minister drops dead on the eve of the polls, his Cabinet colleagues are able to wheel in an actor double to take his place and win them a thumping majority. Late in the evening, Mr Francis comes up with an explanation of this lucky coincidence, but who cares? All that matters is to get the mischievous Gerry Jackson into the expired leader's hand-made shoes and sit back to watch the fun.

It begins, as you would expect, with Gerry scanning the Official Secrets Act as an artist's contract, and familiarizing himself with the props on his desk. But, no sooner have you got him marked down as a small-timer who would be more at home in *Crossroads*, he expends to the limits of his new role. He has the head of security springing to attention, sails through his first post-election speech and effects a fully consummated reconciliation with the PM's widow.

Before long he is planning a Cabinet reshuffle, downgrading his erstwhile employers to Northern Ireland and the back benches. The appeal of all this, as in an Ealing Studios comedy, is not that it is likely to happen but that you want it to happen. And Mr Francis duly gratifies the fantasy.

Mr Francis, alas, has also fulfilled his promise and supplied a thriller involving all the usual apparatus of fingerprints and a black-gloved hand sliding round to the light switch, plus counter-espionage, an on-stage killing and a noisy IRA climax. Even if this were better constructed, it would not alter the fact that the rise of Gerry is more interesting than the question of who killed Randolph.

However, as West End entertainers go these days, Roger Cissold's production is a fair sight out, and it has a cast to stir the memory. Sylvia Syms returns in excellent shape as the Downing Street widow, and McDonald Hobley belches fire as the unspeakable Foreign Secretary. William Franklyn is not the most protean of actors, but his slow ironic smiles and lazy assertions of clubland rank are just what Gerry needs.

Irving Wardle

Concerts

A dubious mixture

Anup Kumar Biswas
Queen Elizabeth Hall

Tuesday night's concert, in aid of the Ethiopian Famine Relief Fund, suggested Western and Indian classical music do not mix well in the same programme, and there was also a question as to whether the latter can be advantageously played on the cello.

Anup Kumar Biswas started with Beethoven's "Bei Männern" variations, and the performance was notable chiefly for the sensitive keyboard playing of John Lenehan. What Mr Biswas did was musical enough, but he was, from where I was sitting, too subordinate to the piano, his tone small, even scratchy at times.

Perhaps the diversity of Beethoven's variations unsettled him, but Fauré's evening-flowing *Elégie* was much better. His tone was fuller, the phrasing was entirely coherent, the long, singing lines were beautifully shaped. Walton's *Pastorale*, his last composition, first heard from Rostropovich in 1982, also had a superb performance. This is not music which probes deeply, yet it is finely crafted and displays some of the cello's resources attractively.

Though written in 1976, Narad Sahal's *Undulation* only

now received its UK premiere, and was found to make an interesting use of quarter-tones. The trouble is that even in these supposedly enlightened days micro-intervals tend to West-ern ears, to sound merely out of tune, even when used as systematically as here.

Undulation is a long meditation, and seemed rather shapeless at first hearing, though, in the manner of Indian raga improvisations, it latterly became more animated. This was achieved principally through the agency of a series of increasingly virtuosic piano cadenzas, again excellently played by Mr Lenehan; the keyboard writing was, indeed, of considerably greater interest than that for cello.

There ought then to have been an interval, but we had a prolonged session of Indian classical music, which, despite inventive sitar-playing by Deepak Choudhury, made for an unconsciously lengthy first half.

After the interval Mr Biswas reappeared, in effect replacing the sitar in the Indian group. Ustad Imrat Khan's *Raga Jyotsna* is written for the cello but in the Indian musical system, with accompaniment by tabla and tanpura. Despite superb playing by Mr Biswas, it seemed a mismatch to me.

Max Harrison

Krause/Gage Wigmore Hall

Why are Sibelius's songs so rarely performed in this country? I suppose the complexities of the Swedish and Finnish languages have something to do with it, but, more important, the musical idiom itself is extraordinarily elusive, the level of creative inspiration unpredictable. But, as Tom Krause eloquently disclosed in his recital on Tuesday night, even those songs which are unsatisfying as a whole conceal many felicitous touches that a dramatic voice can root out and convey with power, often moving effect.

In all the songs on Mr Krause's programme Sibelius's emotional response to the words was seldom less than acute, but two songs showed him at his best. The first was a setting of Swedish, Karl Tawastjerna's "Och finns det en tank" - concise, sharply pointed and with a sure piano accompaniment which, rather more than usual in these songs, had enhancing comments to make on the vocal line. The other (and to my mind the

finest in the group) Mr Krause reserved for his first encore. Here, in a setting of Koelmier's Finnish poem "Ilalle", Sibelius approached the expressive heights of the great vocal tone poem *Lemminkäinen* in a free-flowing, rapturous solo line supported by the simplest of piano parts, played with a shimmering glow by Irwin Gage.

Mr Krause's resonant middle register and sure feel for the operatic stage lent "Romeo" a particularly capricious swagger and "När jag drommar" an emphatic declamatory thrust, just as his dark baritone colouring imbued both "I natten" and "På verandan vid havet" with an authentic Scandinavian bleakness. However, the heartily warm tone that he had brought to the French songs in the recital (Duparc and Ravel), coupled with the intensity of his second encore (Strauss's "Ruhe, meine Seele"), serve to emphasise the range of expression in Sibelius's "Kysens hopp" and "Drommen", leaving one eager for the day - apparently later this year - when all Sibelius's songs will be available on record.

Geoffrey Norris

Cannes Film Festival Eccentrically dark defeatism

Andrei Tarkovsky's *Nostalgie* was one of the major showpieces reserved for the final days of the Cannes Festival. Those who found *The Mirror* and *Stalker* obscure will not be reassured to learn that beside his new film - the first he has made outside the Soviet Union - they appear positively luminous and transparent.

Tarkovsky himself gloomily dismisses any likelihood of being understood: "A work of art - or literature, music, theatre or cinema - can be understood only by those who belong to the cultural area in which this work was born. He who, even belonging to another culture, claims to have understood it, is deluding himself." He goes further, to claim that it is not just useless, but damaging, for a foreigner to read Dostoevsky or Chekhov and suppose he can understand: "It is better to know nothing than to have a distorted picture."

It seems an eccentric, if not a defiant, position for an artist

presenting a film at an international competition. Tarkovsky says the first difficulty for the foreigner is in comprehending the Russian meaning of "nostalgia". It is "the echo of my suffering, because I am far from my own country... It is an illness because it removes strength from the spirit... It can even be mortal. It is a moral suffering of the spirit. Those who cannot overcome it die. One only contracts this disease abroad. If I go to another part of Russia, I can feel sadness but not "nostalgia".

From this it may be judged that *Nostalgie* is not bubbling over with gaiety. The main character is a Russian music critic following the steps of a nineteenth-century composer and countryman in Italy. His companions, intermittently, are a beautiful interpreter and an eccentric old philosopher who make some of the West feel they are even ahead of the feminist game.

The Russian's travels among the Italian monuments invariably bring him back to the thermal baths of Bagno Vignoni, in Tuscany. Yet Tarkovsky carries his own world with him. His characters stray and meet and pause and exchange enigmatic looks and cryptic dialogues in landscapes that are indistinguishable from those of *Stalker*. The cross-light filtered through dust and doorways is reflected in puddles polluted by mud and garbage which is composed into exquisite still-lives. The eerie silence is punctuated by the noise of rain, the chink of a flossam bottle and the padding of an ubiquitous dog. We are carried back to *Solaris*, rather, when a Russian village materializes in the midst of an Italian gothic church. The individual images are marvels of composition, but it does all grow to look like habit or self-imitation, not to speak of more than a touch of the pretentious.

David Robinson

SUMMER GARDENS NUMBER

A Warwickshire Garden in Colour Arthur Hellyer visits Ilmington Manor, near Shipston-on-Stour.

Chelsea Flower Show A preview by Robert Pearson.

Rediscovering Topiary Tony Venison examines the reasons for a revived interest in topiary and box hedging.

Summer Outings for Containers Christopher Lloyd's suggestions for planting schemes in tubs and pots.

Conserving Old Garden Pinks Will Inghenens looks at old Dianthus varieties.

plus The result of the Country Life Record Birdwatch in East Anglia last Saturday.

COUNTRY LIFE
ON SALE NOW

MARKET REPORT by Michael Clark

ICI soars on US buying

ACCOUNT DAY: Dealings began, May 9. Dealings end, May 20. Contango Day, May 23. Settlement Day, May 31.

The Americans are still big fans of ICI. Yesterday they made their point by starting a stampede for the shares and pushing the price up 22p to equal the year's high of 476p.

This latest move coincided with a seminar at the Savoy Hotel arranged by brokers De Zoete & Bevan to discuss the group's loss-making petrochemicals and plastics division.

Those present seemed to have decided that the worst may now be over. Recent first quarter figures from ICI showed losses at this division reduced from between £30m and £40m to only £10m. Last year the total loss was £139m.

The recent strength of the Deutsche Mark combined with higher prices and a slight pick-up in demand should see those losses greatly reduced. It is doubtful that the deficit will exceed £30m for the year as a whole. As a result De Zoete are looking for profits for the entire group of £500m this year and possibly a record £700m next year.

But other ICI watchers believe the share price may be running ahead of events, with the Americans using ICI shares as a hedge against renewed

weakness in the dollar. Brokers Greenwell say they are slightly more optimistic after the better-than-expected first quarter figures, but would not chase the price above 450p.

Bankers, Noble Grossart, has offered 5m shares at 40p each in 163/2 plantations company, Anglo American Agriculture, formerly Scottish Ceylon Tea. It hopes to raise £40m to help expand the company's vineyard and jobba acreages in the US and take nearer the ambitious target of a £30m to £50m capitalization and full listing within two years. The company's shares are currently held by a number of leading institutions and trade at 40p.

In the event, the surge in the price of ICI and P & O was mainly responsible for the 14.2 jump in the FT index to 689.8 - its biggest one-day gain for more than two months.

US investors were also responsible for another record session on the traded options market where 9,727 contracts were recorded - easily exceeding Monday's record of 9,115 contracts. Investors are banking on a landslide victory for the Conservatives at next month's General Election which they hope will result in another boost to share prices.

Glits enjoyed renewed support, sporting gains of up to 1/2p, at one stage on the back of the firmer pound which ended the day 0.4 cents higher at \$1.5640 on the foreign exchange. However, profit-taking after hours cut the lead to only 1/2p by the close.

Among the other blue chips, selective support boosted Bechem 16p to 396p, Courtauld 4p to 102p, BOC Group 3p to 102p, BOC Group 3p to 102p, Imperial Group 3p to 114p. In electricals, Pleassey was again wanted, closing 15p up at a new high of 649p, for a two-day lead

of 23p, ahead of figures next week.

On the bid front, Extel, the financial news information service, stepped up its battle to win control of Benn Brothers.

BP is becoming increasingly "excited" by the UK's on-land potential and is currently drilling a series of eight shallow wells up in the East Midlands which look promising. All good news for Floyd Oil, which has a 25 per cent stake in the project, and has risen from the 80p level recently to close at 105p last night. It is estimated a small 3 million barrel find could be worth an extra 40p a share to the group.

Brokers Hoare Govett bought a 20p, Glaxo 25p to 88p and Imperial Group 3p to 114p. In electricals, Pleassey was again wanted, closing 15p up at a new high of 649p, for a two-day lead

to raise its offer. Benn ended the day 28p up at 231p, while Extel slipped 2p to 308p. United Newspapers rose 3p to 241p after its decision not to chase the bid higher.

Mr Brian Reynolds, the 36-year-old chairman and founder of Micro Focus must be well pleased with his group's reception to first dealings on the Unlisted Securities Market. The 2.6 million shares of his group, which supplies software development aids to the microcomputer industry, were offered by way of tender at a minimum price of 155p.

Yesterday the price opened at 260p after being more than four times oversubscribed before closing at 265p.

Awaiting figures today, shares of Mr Asif Nadir's Polly Peck, the fruit and packaging group, rose 1/2p to 217p. The market is looking for pre-tax profits of about £9m compared with £3m last time.

Shares of Whesee shipped 2p to 130p after yesterday's report in *The Times* that Costain Group had sold its near 15 per cent stake at 134p and had given up all hopes of making a full bid.

RECENT ISSUES

Company	Price	Yield
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
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Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4

BRITISH FUNDS

Company	Price	Yield
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
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MEDIUM

Company	Price	Yield
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
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Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
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COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

Company	Price	Yield
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
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Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

Company	Price	Yield
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
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Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4

DOLLAR STOCKS

Company	Price	Yield
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
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Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

Company	Price	Yield
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
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Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

Company	Price	Yield
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
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Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

Company	Price	Yield
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
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Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4

Sterling: Spot and Forward

Market	Rate
New York	1.5640
London	1.5640
Paris	1.5640
Frankfurt	1.5640
Madrid	1.5640
Rome	1.5640
Brussels	1.5640
Amsterdam	1.5640
Stockholm	1.5640
Copenhagen	1.5640
Oslo	1.5640
Stockholm	1.5640
Copenhagen	1.5640
Oslo	1.5640

Effective exchange rate compared to 1972 was up 5.1 at 5.1

Money Market Rates

Market	Rate
New York	1.5640
London	1.5640
Paris	1.5640
Frankfurt	1.5640
Madrid	1.5640
Rome	1.5640
Brussels	1.5640
Amsterdam	1.5640
Stockholm	1.5640
Copenhagen	1.5640
Oslo	1.5640
Stockholm	1.5640
Copenhagen	1.5640
Oslo	1.5640

Clearing Bank Rate 10%

Discount Rate 10%

Overnight Rate 10%

Week Fixed 10-10

Treasury Bills (10%)

2 months 9%

3 months 8%

6 months 7%

12 months 6%

Local Authority Bonds

1 month 11-10%

2 months 10-10%

3 months 9-10%

6 months 8-10%

12 months 7-10%

Secondary Mkt. Rates (%)

1 month 10-10%

3 months 9-10%

6 months 8-10%

12 months 7-10%

Local Authority Bonds (%)

2 days 10%

7 days 10%

1 month 10%

3 months 10%

Dollar Spot Rates

Market	Rate
New York	1.5640
London	1.5640
Paris	1.5640
Frankfurt	1.5640
Madrid	1.5640
Rome	1.5640
Brussels	1.5640
Amsterdam	1.5640
Stockholm	1.5640
Copenhagen	1.5640
Oslo	1.5640
Stockholm	1.5640
Copenhagen	1.5640
Oslo	1.5640

* Included under US currency

* Canada 1: US \$1.00 = 0.71

* Excludes VAT

Euro-Deposits

Market	Rate
New York	1.5640
London	1.5640
Paris	1.5640
Frankfurt	1.5640
Madrid	1.5640
Rome	1.5640
Brussels	1.5640
Amsterdam	1.5640
Stockholm	1.5640
Copenhagen	1.5640
Oslo	1.5640
Stockholm	1.5640
Copenhagen	1.5640
Oslo	1.5640

Gold

Gold price, \$342.15 an ounce

Gold price, \$342.15 an ounce

Gold price, \$342.15 an ounce

Gold price, \$342.15 an ounce

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

Company	Price	Yield
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
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Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4

INSURANCE

Company	Price	Yield
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
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Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

Company	Price	Yield
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
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Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4

PROPERTY

Company	Price	Yield
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
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Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4

RUBBER

Company	Price	Yield
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
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Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4
Amalgamated 25p Ord (140s)	104	10.4

MISCELLANEOUS

Company

Investment and Finance

City Editor
Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

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STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 689.8 up 14.2
FT 100 Index 80.61 up 0.02
Sainsbury 19.248
Tring Mail USM Index 166.5 up 0.3
Tokyo Nikkei Dow Jones, 8588.84 up 26.61
Hongkong Hang Seng Index, 933.48 up 2.76
New York Dow Jones Average (latest) 1215.85 up 10.06

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE
Sterling \$1.5590 up 20pts
Index 83.8 up 0.1
DM 3.84 up 0.75
FF 11.54 up 0.3
Yen 362.50 down 0.50
Dollar
Index 122.1 down 0.3
DM 2.4610 unchanged
Gold \$442.75
Sterling \$1.5590

INTEREST RATES

Domestic rates
Base rates 10
3 month interbank 10% - 10%
Euro-currency rates
3 month dollar 8 1/8 - 4 1/8
3 month DM 5 1/8 - 4 1/8
3 month FR 11 1/8 - 13 1/8
ECGD Fixed Rate Sterling
Export Finance Scheme IV
Average reference rate for
interest period March 2 to April 5, 1983 inclusive: 10.974 per cent.

PRICE CHANGES

Atlantic Met 112p up 24p
Con & Sheer 12.5p up 2p
P & O 191p up 25p
Leigh Int 86p up 10p
Benn Bros 28p up 25p
More O'Farrell 86p up 8p
T Northwick 22p down 5p
Benlex 28p down 3p
Tozer 18p down 3p
Redfern 108p down 10p
Modern Eng 28p down 2p
Raybeck 28p down 2p

TODAY

Interim Construction Hidge, Higgs, Philips
Lamps NV (first qtr), Poly
Kad, Redman Hensan, Royal
Dutch Petroleum, (first qtr),
Shell Transport and (first qtr),
Stenhouse Hidge, Whitbread.

Finals C E Heath, Land
Securities, London Atlantic,
London Tst, Monks, Ropem,
Saincourt, TR Natural Resources.

Economic statistics: UK
Banks' assets and liabilities
and the money stock (Mid-Apr).
London dollar and sterling
certificates of deposit (Mid-Apr).
Manufacturers' and distributors' stocks (first qtr).
Preliminary estimate of gross domestic product based on output data (first qtr).

Christie's sales rise by 17 pc

While the bid for Sotheby's remains in abeyance following the reference to the Monopolies Commission, business at Christie's, its main art dealing rival, continues to flourish.

Mr J. A. Floyd, Christie's chairman, said yesterday that worldwide sales to the end of April were up by 17 per cent, and interim results in October are expected to show a significant increase over the first half of the year.

● LISTING PLAN: Prudential Assurance, is seeking a stock market listing in Johannesburg for its South African subsidiary following the underwritten offer for sale of 10 million shares, leaving the London-based parent company with a 64.7 per cent stake. The company ranks as the fifth largest life office in South Africa.

● DUPONT LOSS: Dupont, the metal forming, plastics and furniture group, made pre-tax losses of £1.1m in 1982, against £235,000 the previous year, after incurring heavy restructuring costs. The group says the outlook is better this year, but there is no sign of the recovery reported by a number of authorities.

Investors' Notebook page 18

● REPAYMENTS: France will repay the \$4,000m, 10 year loan it raised last year in five equal instalments starting in October 1988. M Jacques Delors, the French finance minister, said yesterday that the rise of the dollar against the franc had increased principal and interest payments.

● AGREEMENT: A comprehensive cooperation agreement has been signed between Cadbury Schweppes and Hungarofruit, the Hungarian state organization, for the import and export of a wide variety of foodstuffs.

WALL STREET

Dow up in active trading

New York (AP-Dow Jones) - Wall Street stocks rose steadily in active trading, and the Dow Jones Industrial average was up more than 14 points at 1,220.

Advancing issues have topped 1,110 and were 3 to 1 over decliners.

Mr William Lefevre, vice-president for investment strategy at Purcell Graham Company, said that fears that interest rates had bottomed were seen as premature and investors tried to get back in.

Travelers Corporation was up 1 1/2 to 32 1/2. Data General up 2 to 59 1/2. Union Carbide up 2 1/2 to 68 1/2. Superior Oil up 1 1/2 to 35 1/2. Monsanto up 1/2 to 83 1/2. Federal National Mortgage down 1/2 to 27 1/2. NCR Corporation up 2 to 121 1/2. Walt Disney up 1/2 to 75 1/2. and Newmont Mining up 1 1/2 to 58 1/2.

International Business Machines was up 1/2 to 114 1/2. General Motors down 68 1/2 to 108 1/2. Digital Equipment up 3 1/2 to 117 1/2. American Express up 2 to 69 1/2. Teledyne up 1 1/2 to 144 1/2.

Tax veto threat by Reagan

From Bailey Morris Washington

President Reagan has sharpened his budget confrontation with Congress by threatening to veto any tax increases over the next two years even if Senate Republicans ignore his wishes and endorse them this week.

He also threatened to veto any spending bills for domestic programmes, reiterating his theme that soaring budget deficits should be reduced by making deeper cuts in programmes for the poor and elderly.

"It is time to draw the line and stand up for the American people. I will not support a budget resolution that raises taxes while we are coming out of recession. I will veto any tax bill that would do this."

The President's threat stunned influential legislators who have been trying desperately to forge a compromise on the budget before the Williamsburg economic summit at which high US interest rates and budget deficits have been certain to come up.

An angry Republican said: "This effectively removes the President from a leadership role in forging fiscal policy. The White House strategy is now clear. It intends to blame Congress for the big budget deficits without offering any initiatives of its own."

As the Senate Budget Committee met this week to try once again to vote on a compromise measure to send to the Senate floor, Mr Reagan's position remained uncompromising on the key issues of modest tax increases and proposed cuts in his arms build-up. Under the President's programme, the US budget deficit would increase to an estimated \$100bn (£64bn) next year.

Senate Republicans, 19 of whom are up for re-election next year, have said that both the size of the projected deficit and the proposal for still more cuts in programmes for the poor and elderly are unacceptable.

The lack of congressional support for Mr Reagan's programme and the President's intransigence on the key issues raises the possibility that the budget process could unravel altogether if stalemate continues.

Mr Peter Domenici, chairman of the Senate Budget Committee, said that despite two prior failures he felt that a budget resolution could be found that could be passed by the full Senate.

The Senate would then go into conference with the Democratic-controlled House of Representatives next week to try and resolve their differences and agree on a compromise.

Sir Campbell Fraser, president of the Confederation of British Industry, will lead a delegation to Japan in July in the latest bid to persuade the Japanese to modify their trading policies - including their "tariffed exports" in highly concentrated industrial sectors.

The plan, decided at yesterday's CBI monthly council meeting, aims at warning the Japanese that they must do much more to correct the trade imbalance with Britain and Europe if they are not to face import restrictions across the European Community.

As well as a moderation in Japanese exports the CBI team will be looking for liberalization of the Japanese home market and an increase in imports from European manufacturers.

Sir Campbell leaves for Japan on July 9 with Mr Derek Kingsbury, chairman of the CBI's overseas committee, and Mr Kenneth Edwards, CBI

Shipping group's shares soar 27p to 10-year high

Trafalgar House buys 5pc stake in P&O as prelude to bid

By Michael Clark

Trafalgar House, the property and shipping group headed by Mr Nigel Brookes has bought 5 per cent of P & O, one of the most famous names in shipping.

P & O shares soared 27p to a 10-year high 191p on the news, valuing the group at more than £280m.

A full bid for P & O now seems likely, particularly as Mr Brookes has refused to deny that his company is preparing the ground for a takeover.

When asked by *The Times* on Monday about the bid-up, he said: "We are hearing lots of stories all the time about lots of companies, and we cannot comment." Yesterday a spokesman for the group said they had nothing to add to this statement.

P & O were told yesterday morning by Trafalgar House that it had bought the shares.

Trafalgar House spent £7.1m in the market at prices of up to 155p a share in the days up to May 7. But it did not say why it had bought the shares, how long it intended to hold them, nor



Inchcape (left) and Brookes: new hand on the helm?

whether it was planning to add to its holding, according to Mr Andrew Robb, P & O's finance director. "We were given no indication of what their plans were", he said.

Mr Robb said that should Trafalgar House try to buy the company, any bid would have

to be "substantially over the current market price". The assets of P & O, as recorded in its last balance sheet, were worth 325p a share, he said.

Shipping analysts yesterday predicted that Trafalgar would open the bidding at about 200p a share, improving the terms

later to 225p and then winning the day with an offer of 250p. But some thought that an offer of 300p might be required to win the backing of the P & O board.

Mr Oliver Brooks, managing director of P & O said last night that a bid from Trafalgar House

would not automatically be resisted. "We are interested in these developments. If they wish to come to us (to talk) of course they can. But we have no intention of approaching them."

"His information from the stock market was that a bid might be in the region of 210p a share, he said."

P & O has been under the chairmanship of Lord Inchcape since the early 1970s when it was involved in an epic bid battle with Bovis, the construction group which it later traded over. In recent years it has suffered badly from the recession in shipping and the fleet, which totalled 450 ships in the 1960s, has now dwindled to 69 ships. The main contribution to profits now comes from oil and financial activities and Bovis.

Profits have also suffered and fell last year from £40.9m to £33.5m.

Trafalgar House, in contrast, has been on a strong upward trend, and Mr Brookes said this year that he was planning to return to the takeover trail he followed in the 1960s and early 1970s.

City Comment

That debt crisis is here again

Inconvenient though it may be in terms of boredom thresholds, the international debt crisis is about to force its way back into the headlines. The reason is that several of those massive deals so swiftly patched together from last autumn are now falling apart.

Commercial bankers on the Continent, are understandably wary at funding new second-round, equally short-term operations forced on them because debtors cannot meet the conditions of the first-round rescheduling.

These doubts boiled to the surface at a conference organised by the American Bankers' Association in Brussels yesterday. Some have already had enough. They complain, in effect, that they are being badgered to pile in short-term money on interbank lines against their commercial judgment and at the same time being told that they cannot expect governments or international agencies to bail them out of any ensuing bad debts.

This could get worse as the Bank for International Settlements, which has supplied \$5bn of bridging loans to back IMF deals in ten months, will apparently do so no longer.

Austria's Creditanstalt made it clear yesterday that it would not restore its lines of credit to Brazilian banks and said only British banks were showing the true stiff upper lip. The Austrians insist recovery must now be based on long-term solutions, not short-term money. Then they might help.

The message is clear. What were once passed off as mere liquidity problems are now seen as long-term imbalances of trade and finance that demand coordinated long-term responses. That is embarrassing for the leaders meeting at Williamsburg who have crossed plans for concerted new government action off their agenda.

More debts warning by bankers

By Michael Prest

More countries may have to reschedule their international debts, and existing financial arrangements might have to be revised, Sir Jeremy Morse, chairman of Lloyd's Bank, said yesterday.

As if to give urgency to his words, Nigeria has formally requested help from the International Monetary Fund despite being about to agree with its bank creditors a refinancing of short-term debts.

Bankers meeting in Brussels agreed that to cut interbank lines could permanently damage the financial system. Sir Jeremy said after a session of a conference organized by the American Bankers' Association. "The stress was on good crisis management and on fostering economic growth among the less developed countries," he said.

Some bankers, prompted by Tuesday's reports that the Bank for International Settlements will grant no more bridging loans, said in the conference that the central banks may have to contribute more to what is now seen as a second round of rescheduling.

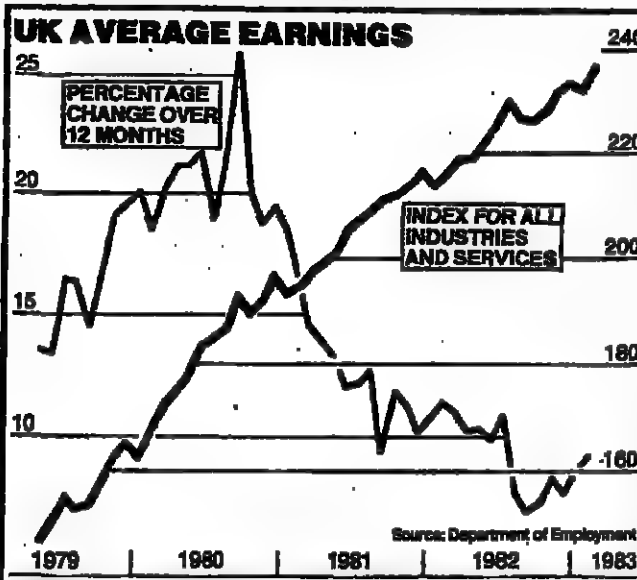
Mr Jeffrey Garten, of Lehman Brothers, the American investment bank, argued that the strategy of the last six months, which relied on an expansion of world trade, austerity in the debtor countries, and economic recovery in the leading industrial nations was incomplete and inadequate.

Nigeria, a member of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, is thought to be ready to sign a refinancing agreement when it meets bankers in New York tomorrow. According to the outline deal, it is understood that Nigeria will be least \$1,500m over three years at 1 1/2 per cent over the London Interbank Offered Rate.

This agreement covers only arrears of payments on confirmed letters of credit. Nigeria's total short-term debt has been estimated at \$5,000m. Many banks have suspended granting letters of credit to Nigeria.

How much the West African country wishes to borrow from the IMF has yet to be revealed. Its contributions to the Fund would permit borrowings of up to \$2,600m, and another \$580m could be available from the special IMF scheme for exports earnings compensation.

Uncertainty also still surrounds Brazil's efforts to increase its borrowings through interbank lines of credit. Some of the 8 members of the bank liaison group, chaired by Chase Manhattan, are banking at meeting Brazil's full demand for \$9,000m in short term bank credits.



Pay deals push up living standards

By Frances Williams, Economics Correspondent

Living standards of people in work have risen by more than 2 1/2 per cent over the past year as pay deals have been comfortably outstripped inflation, the latest official figures reveal.

Average earnings rose by an underlying 7.5 per cent in the year to March, while prices rose by only 4.6 per cent or less.

The growing influence of those with jobs may prove a key issue in the election campaign as ministers seek to defend their tough anti-inflation policies.

The rise in earnings has decelerated steadily since peaking at 22 per cent in mid-1980, and is now the lowest for 5 1/2 years. But progress on inflation has been even more rapid.

Over the course of the year, however, the gap between earnings and prices is likely to narrow again as inflation picks up and pay rises continue to fall.

With most workers still to settle in the current wage round, the official figures largely reflect higher deals reached last year.

The rise in earnings also reflects more overtime and less short-term working as industrial output has picked up since the

winter. Earnings in manufacturing increased by an underlying 8 per cent in the 12 months to March, compared with basic settlements so far this year averaging 5.6 per cent (as notified to the Confederation of British Industry).

In the first quarter of this year, manufacturing wage costs per unit of output rose by only 2.7 per cent, the smallest rise for 15 years.

Ministers have said that for inflation to fall further pay rises must come down more swiftly. Most forecasters, however, expect a slightly higher wage round next time.

The official index of average earnings, which includes back pay and other distortions, rose by 8.2 per cent in the latest 12 months to 237.8 (Jan 1976 = 100).

● COMPUTER SURGE: a survey by the Economist Intelligence Unit shows that more than 700,000 home computers have been sold into the United Kingdom market since 1978, with a growth in value of more than 400 per cent in 1982 alone.

Tilling builds defence

By Our Financial Staff

Thomas Tilling confirmed yesterday that a financial restructuring of "certain UK and US interests" which will provide for direct benefits to and participation by Tilling shareholders "will be the main plank in its defence against BTR's increased £664m bid."

Last night Sir Patrick Meany, managing director of Tilling said that one of the financial options open to the company would be to float off a proportion of shares in some of its subsidiaries, and to give shareholders a direct stake in

such "deconglomerated" companies.

Under the takeover rules, he added, none of the options could be exercised while the BTR bid was still outstanding.

He described yesterday's statement, which promised an encouraging outlook for next year and proposals for a further increase in dividend income in that year as "a trailer to our full defence document."

BTR yesterday added a further 1 per cent of Tilling shares to its 22 per cent holding with market purchases.

'Our patience is running out'

CBI to warn Japan over imports

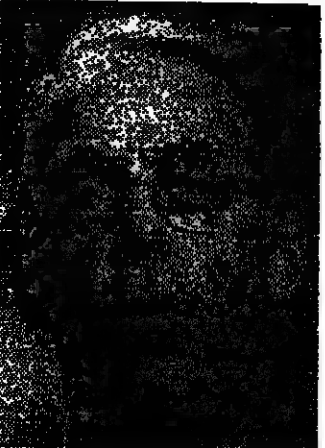
By Derek Harris, Commercial Editor

Sir Campbell Fraser, president of the Confederation of British Industry, will lead a delegation to Japan in July in the latest bid to persuade the Japanese to modify their trading policies - including their "tariffed exports" in highly concentrated industrial sectors.

The plan, decided at yesterday's CBI monthly council meeting, aims at warning the Japanese that they must do much more to correct the trade imbalance with Britain and Europe if they are not to face import restrictions across the European Community.

As well as a moderation in Japanese exports the CBI team will be looking for liberalization of the Japanese home market and an increase in imports from European manufacturers.

Sir Campbell leaves for Japan on July 9 with Mr Derek Kingsbury, chairman of the CBI's overseas committee, and Mr Kenneth Edwards, CBI



Sir James: elected deputy

Poitiers, 180 miles south east of Paris.

Sir Campbell warned that the patience of the CBI was rapidly running out. There had been a series of measures recently announced by the Japanese to liberalize their home market but so far

they had had little effect on the trade balance.

Sir Campbell added: "The European Community does not seek a bilateral balance of trade with Japan but at a time of very high unemployment the huge imbalance of trade, and therefore of jobs, is totally unacceptable."

Sir Campbell was yesterday re-elected president of the CBI for another year.

Sir James Clesminson, chairman of Reckitt and Colman, was elected deputy president.

● The Japanese parliament passed a bill yesterday eliminating discrimination against foreign manufacturers in marketing their finished goods in the Japanese market.

The Bill, an attempt to ease conflict between Japan and its trading partners, cuts down Japan's lengthy and complicated testing procedures, which the US and Western Europe claims operate as a discriminatory non-tariff barrier.

BR deal with Godfrey Davis ruled as anti-competitive

By Andrew Cornelius

The Office of Fair Trading has censured British Rail for granting exclusive self-drive car hire facilities at 73 main stations to Godfrey Davis Europcar.

Sir Gordon Borrie, director general of Fair Trading, said in a report yesterday that British Rail had pursued an "anti-competitive" course of conduct in making the agreement.

However, the rival car hire companies including Avis, Hertz and Swan National - which have criticized the Rail

Drive scheme will find no comfort from the report's conclusion.

Sir Gordon says that since the total business diverted to Godfrey Davis by the agreement is insignificant in the context of the £200m-a-year self-drive car hire market, no further action will be taken by the OFT to refer the agreement to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission.

British Rail also headed off criticism of the arrangement whereby rival firms are allowed

to advertise at any railway station by removing the advertising restriction at stations where Rail Drive facilities are not available. Sir Gordon sees no reason to dispute the view that a restriction of advertising is necessary at Rail Drive stations if the scheme is to operate successfully.

Last night, Mr Bill Dix, marketing director at Avis, one of the firms which is trying to change the arrangement, said that the company is consulting its lawyers over the OFT ruling.

Societies in CDs venture

By Lorna Bourke

Two building societies announced yesterday their plans of moving into the wholesale money markets, and others are expected to follow.

Both Nationwide and Anglia Building Society plan to make use of the provisions in the new Finance Act to raise funds by issuing certificates of deposit.

Until now societies have been unable to raise money in this way because of restrictions on paying interest gross.

Nationwide is expected to raise about £150m over the next 12 months and will probably issue the first tranche of £10m in the next few weeks.

The facility to raise money from the wholesale money markets will reduce appreciably the pressure on societies which are now suffering from high mortgage demand, and insufficient funds from depositors to meet home buyers needs.

Nationwide was also one of the first into the building society negotiable bond market and has raised £150m from this source.

The advantage of certificates of deposit over building society negotiable bonds is that there is no queuing system, and borrowers can enter the certificates market with greater flexibility.

Anglia Building Society intends to issue certificates of deposit for the most popular maturities, one month and three months.

The Registrar of Friendly Societies has told building societies that he wants them to raise more than 5 per cent of their money in the wholesale markets.

If all the top 10 societies enter the market in the next year about £3,000m of building society certificates of deposit could be issued.

After all is said and done

When the affairs of business are over and the last resolution has been made, then is the time to reflect upon a time well spent at the Inn on the Park. It goes without saying that the Inn on the Park is one of London's more elegant meeting places. As a business arena, however, this internationally celebrated hotel at the corner of Hyde Park boasts facilities second to none.

The superbly appointed suites lend themselves to any function, whatever the matter in hand, whatever the numbers involved.

Our famous Ballroom has been entirely redesigned - even more of an elegant showpiece now - and any gathering may be held there in a style that is nothing short of magnificent.

Whilst on the subject of magnificence, there's the superb cuisine. And the impeccable service. Our business clientele can expect only the very highest standards - what else from a hotel whose restaurants are acknowledged to be the finest in London?

It must be said that a business meeting at the Inn on the Park will never be a run of the mill affair. And if it must be said, say it at the Inn on the Park.

To find out more, simply call our Banqueting Manager, David Petrie on 01-499 0888.



Inn on the Park

Hamilton Place, Park Lane, London W1A 1AZ.

Fungicide exports rise 99 pc

By Jonathan Davis

Britain's producers of agrochemicals had another record year last year, with total sales rising by 21 per cent to £542.3m.

The British Agrochemicals Association, in its annual report, revealed that export sales were up by 27 per cent to £271.3m while domestic sales rose by 15 per cent to £271.0m.

The association said that the outstanding achievement in the export market was helped by the devaluation of the pound.

British sales of fungicides were up by 18 per cent to £60.9m, and the herbicide market, the largest single sector, increased by 12 per cent to £159.7m. Insecticides sales rose by 7 per cent to £23.0m.

In percentage terms, the gains in the export market were more marked, with fungicides rising by 99 per cent to £17.9m, insecticides by 31 per cent to £85.3m, and herbicides by 17 per cent to £154.1m.

The world market as a whole, however, was more stagnant, with sales increasing by only 2.0 to 2.5 per cent in real terms. Pesticide control legislation remains the key issue facing the industry, and the association says that this now lies with the EEC.

Mr David Anslow, chairman of the British Agrochemicals Association, said that prices fell during 1982, in some cases quite dramatically, hitting the funds available for new research and development.

Insurers' loss cut by mild winter

By Jonathan Clare

The UK underwriting loss for the Sun Alliance and London Insurance company was much lower in the first quarter of this year because of the much milder winter.

This indication of the company's experience so far, was given at yesterday's annual meeting and reflects the results already reported by three big British insurers.

The overseas results were also better, especially in Canada, but much of the improvement was offset by heavier underwriting losses in Australia because of the bush fires there.

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK by Sandy McLachlan

Mettoy losses worsen as divisions slip

Mettoy
Year to 31.12.82
Pretax loss £3.8m (£2.7m)
Stated loss per share 23.6p (16.5p)
Turnover £25m (£28.2m)
No dividend
Share price 40p, down 1p.

Including the costs of closing the general toys division and the Northampton headquarters, the total loss at Mettoy is just a little worse than expected when it raised £3.1m with February's rights issue.

The total loss which the shareholders are left nursing is £4.5m against the forecast £4.2m. On the other hand, the £3.1m and the £900,000 from the sale of more than four-fifths of its Dragon 32 computer business to investors like the Prudential has reduced borrowings substantially.

Sales were down 11 per cent with particularly difficult export markets during the second-half. The figures are distorted because the sales of miscellaneous plastic pre-school toys produced by the general division were badly down while there was some growth from Dragon computers.

The traditional die-cast toys under the Congi label will form the backbone of the toy division from now on. But sales there were also down 11 per cent last year, the result of a falling child population which is also maturing at an earlier age.

Exports suffered because the pound was comparatively strong until November and

even now, stronger than it was two months ago, it is causing problems.

This year interest charges will fall with lower borrowings and 200 per cent gearing ratios should be a thing of the past. Orders from this year's toy fairs have been encouraging - with orders up on last year.

But traders remain wary about early deliveries, and reluctant to carry heavy stocks. If Mettoy can get back to breakeven this year it will be pleased with itself but such a target looks ambitious.

A lot of hope lies in the Dragon computer where Mettoy has options to take its stake back up to 35 per cent if profits targets are met. The aim is £2m profits this year but some estimates are for up to £5m.

The big worry is that until Mettoy can get its toy division to stand on its own it will never be independent of a minority stake in Dragon and the good results expected there.

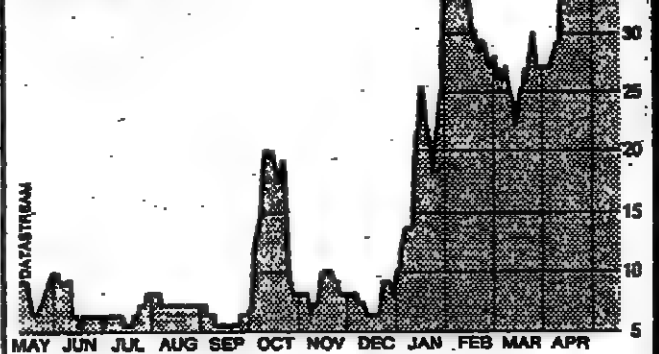
Duport

Duport
Year to 31.12.82
Pretax loss £1.1m (£325,000)
Stated loss per share 3.4p (0.7p)
Turnover £58.1m (£72.4m)
Net final dividend, nil
Share price 20 1/2 p, up 1/2 p.

Duport survived the steel-making crisis in the private sector by the skin of its teeth two years ago. Since then it has continued to rationalize its



METTOY SHARE PRICE



businesses, selling the loss-making Slumberland bed manufacturing operations in Britain and Australia, and closing two foundries during the past year.

However, there is still little for shareholders to cheer about. Figures for the year to January 31, show that pretax losses have increased to £1.1m against £325,000 in 1981 on a turnover down from £72m to £58m. And the message from the Duport board is that there are no signs of the much-lauded recovery in any of its main manufacturing areas.

All the company will admit to is that things have stopped getting worse. It adds a laconic rider to the effect that if this is what is meant by recovery then: "Yes, we are seeing it."

dividend on first and second preference shares, although payment of a dividend on the ordinary shares has been passed for the second consecutive year. At 2 1/2p the shares are available at option prices to be bought for speculative recovery only. There is a chance of a resumption of dividend payments in the second half of the year but shareholders should not expect too much, too soon.

Eurobonds

Stagnant interest rates, a surplus of paper, some of it very complicated, and a drop in the volume of American borrowing have conspired to keep the Eurobond market quiet. Borrowers and lenders alike are essentially waiting for clearer economic indicators, especially in the United States, before they renew trading.

The German bond calendar will be discussed on May 20 and is expected to be smaller than recent months in which German companies have been heavy fund raisers.

The already confused market was further baffled by Monday's cryptic remark from Mr Preston Martin, deputy to Mr Paul Volcker at the United States Federal Reserve, that M1 was no longer a reliable indicator. Does this mean that the Fed has no idea of what is happening, or is it a coded hint that M1 rises could prevent interest rates from falling?

This overall uncertainty has been compounded by the performance of particular sectors of the Eurobond market. Bank issues are only now being properly digested after trading two to three points down over the past month. There is still a view, however, that German and Japanese bank paper is fairly cheap.

Investors also seem to have lost faith in warrants. Until last week, the added spice of acquiring equities was attractive. But falling equity prices have left some gawing premiums.

Indeed, the ICI issue admirably illustrates the density of detail with which investors are expected to grapple. They can buy the paper-cum-warrant for \$114, or the bond at the warrant for \$98, or the warrant for \$160. They can convert each \$5,000 bond into sterling at a fixed rate of \$1.5775 (present exchange rate \$1.5540) and obtain for the five warrants with each bond 117 ICI shares at 550p (present price 452p).

It is not surprising therefore, that dealers now expect strong demand for straight issues from top quality borrowers rather like the Watney debenture in the British market.

The Japanese Government may come to the market soon and paper such as the Ontario Hydro 10 1/2, 1990 went well. But if United States interest rates do come down and bond prices rise, all that could change too.

COMMODITIES

LONDON METAL EXCHANGE

Prices in pounds per metric ton
Silver in pence per fine ounce

High grade copper	1140-1145	1140-1145
Cash	1140-1145	1140-1145
Three months	1140-1145	1140-1145
Standard cash (copper)	1140-1145	1140-1145
Cash	1140-1145	1140-1145
Three months	1140-1145	1140-1145
Standard cash (zinc)	1140-1145	1140-1145
Cash	1140-1145	1140-1145
Three months	1140-1145	1140-1145
Standard cash (lead)	1140-1145	1140-1145
Cash	1140-1145	1140-1145
Three months	1140-1145	1140-1145
Standard cash (tin)	1140-1145	1140-1145
Cash	1140-1145	1140-1145
Three months	1140-1145	1140-1145

L.I.E. TURNOVER

Copper (higher grade): 13,300 tonnes. Standard cathodes: 880 tonnes. Tin (higher grade): 400 tonnes. Lead: 2,440 tonnes. Zinc: 10,000 tonnes. Silver: 30 lots of 10,000 oz. each. Aluminium: 8,800 tonnes. Nickel: 400 tonnes.

LONDON COMMODITY PRICES

Rubber in £/c per tonne
Cocoa in £/c per tonne
Wheat in £/c per tonne
Lard in £/c per tonne
Soyabean meal in £/c per tonne
Coffee in £/c per tonne
Sugar in £/c per tonne
Cotton in £/c per tonne
Wool in £/c per tonne
Hides in £/c per tonne
Leather in £/c per tonne
Fur in £/c per tonne
Feathers in £/c per tonne
Horns in £/c per tonne
Bones in £/c per tonne
Hides in £/c per tonne
Leather in £/c per tonne
Fur in £/c per tonne
Feathers in £/c per tonne
Horns in £/c per tonne
Bones in £/c per tonne

COFFEE

Arabica
Robusta
Cocoa
Sugar
Wheat
Lard
Soyabean meal
Cotton
Wool
Hides
Leather
Fur
Feathers
Horns
Bones

GRAIN

Wheat
Barley
Oats
Rye
Corn
Soyabean meal
Cotton
Wool
Hides
Leather
Fur
Feathers
Horns
Bones

MEAT

Pork
Beef
Lamb
Chicken
Turkey
Duck
Goose
Geese
Pheasant
Quail
Partridge
Sparrow
Robin
Heron
Stork
Crane
Ostrich
Emu
Kangaroo
Wallaby
Koala
Possum
Tasmanian Devil
Quokka
Wombat
Bandicoot
Sugar Glider
Koala
Possum
Tasmanian Devil
Quokka
Wombat
Bandicoot
Sugar Glider

FOREX

US Dollar
British Pound
German Mark
French Franc
Italian Lira
Japanese Yen
Australian Dollar
New Zealand Dollar
South African Rand
Hong Kong Dollar
Singapore Dollar
Malaysian Ringgit
Thai Baht
Indonesian Rupiah
Philippine Peso
Vietnamese Dong
Laos Kip
Cambodian Riel
Myanmar Kyat
Burmese Kyat
Sri Lankan Rupee
Nepalese Rupee
Pakistani Rupee
Bangladesh Taka
Indian Rupee
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INDEXES

FTSE 100
Nikkei 225
DAX 30
CAC 40
IEX 35
ASX 200
NZX 50
JSE 100
HSX 100
SEAX 100
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APPOINTMENTS

New chief for Hogg Robinson Group

Mr Morris Abbott will be retiring from the chairmanship of the Hogg Robinson Group in September. He will be succeeded by Mr Albert J. Whewy. Mr Christopher J. S. Price, at present managing director, will become chief executive.

Mr John Scott, a director of Fisons Scientific Equipment Division, has been appointed general manager of Griffin & George, the division's specialist supplier of science and technology equipment to teaching establishments.



John Scott joins Griffin & George

Mr Michael Ridout and Mr John Hill, managing director and finance director respectively, of Braby Leslie, will be joining the board of Anglo Nordic Holdings. Mr Angus Murray, a director and company secretary of Braby Leslie, will become company secretary of Anglo Nordic.

Mr C. A. Barnes has been appointed vice-president and general manager of the London regional office of the Bank of Nova Scotia with responsibility for Europe, the Middle East and Africa. He replaces Mr L. L. Fox, who returns to Canada as senior vice-president.

Mr John C. Broome and Mr Peter J. Seaman have joined the board of BSR (UK). Messrs C. R. Howard and J. P. F. Hawkins have been appointed to the board of Godsell.

Financial notebook

Why rate reform is always stymied

Few would disagree with Mrs Thatcher that local property rates are "not a good system of taxation". Yet, despite their disproportionate unpopularity among house-owning voters and business alike, despite independent commissions, select committees and a high-powered cabinet committee fruitlessly devoted to redeeming election pledges on domestic rates, no one has come up with a simple way of replacing them.

For householders, rates are far from being a crushing burden, since they pay for only around a sixth of local council spending. The problem with rates is mainly that, unless you are a council tenant, they come in two important demands each year.

Those on PAYE, who never see the tax deducted, probably dread income tax less than the self-employed, who may well pay less tax on the same income, but have to pay it in lumps when the money may already have been spent. In this sense, much of the outcry against domestic rates might be eased by a system of regular payments.

The case against rates on competitive business is more fundamental. Industry and commerce will probably have to pay £6bn in local rates this year, much more than householders.

More important, business will pay as much in rates as it is forecast to pay in corporation tax, even more if you exclude North Sea oil companies.

Corporation tax is a complex affair, intentionally avoidable by companies using their profits to expand and spread round with all sorts of exemptions to make it fairer. And you do not pay anything unless you make a profit or pay a dividend.

Local rates, by contrast, are an unpredictable, unavoidable impost on companies' overhead costs. They bear no relation to industry's ability to pay. There are no regular rebates for the poor.

Rates are part of a ludicrous system that taxes business costs rather than profits. This is not so important for those who can pass on the tax because their competitors face the same impost - such as banks and some retailers. But it is vital for industries competing on price to export or keep out imports.

Industry has two arguments in principle to abolish industrial rates. Most business owners have no vote where their rates are fixed, so business rates play little part in responsible local democracy. Indeed, the reverse applies since local councils which vote the rates have no responsibility for national industry policy.

More directly, industry can point to Britain's successful farmers as a precedent for relief. Agricultural land was relieved of rates in 1928 when farmers struggled with a long depression. That exemption has persisted to these prosperous, protected times.

Ironically, industry was three-quarters derated in 1929 and kept some relief until the prosperous days of 1961. Yet now, it is industry that needs all the help it can get.

As the long wrangling over the National Insurance surcharge showed, no government is eager to forgo a big source of revenue, however much harm its distorting effects may do to the economy. But business rates are in any case subordinated to the politically more important question of domestic rates.

The impasse there arises from a basic problem: the structure of local government is geared to the functions each unit has to perform. The size and pattern of local authorities has been fixed with little or no attention to their tax base.

Hence property rates are a wholly inadequate tax to finance local government functions.

On the other hand there are far too many local government units to allow sales or income taxes to be fixed at different local levels. This would require semi-regional government. That is why rate reform is stymied.

Graham Searjeant

Jonathan Clare looks at Britain's new breed of shopkeepers

Quiet revolution in the high street



Driving force: (from left) Gerald Ronson, Cyril Spencer, Sir Terence Conran, Ralph Halpern, Sir James Hanson

The high street is in turmoil and there are too many opportunities that cannot be ignored. Sir Terence Conran said last week as he unexpectedly, if quietly, bowed out of the chair at J Hepworth after just over a year.

Turmoil is putting it kindly but the message is clear: opportunities were unambiguous with Sir Terence making little secret of his ambitions for the Mothercare half of Habitat Mothercare where he is executive chairman.

But it is not clear whether we are seeing just a recession-induced bloodletting or whether the emergence of the likes of Mr Gerald Ronson and Sir James Hanson as would-be retailers marks the start of a revolution.

A not uncommon view is that the emergence of the new retailers is the last fling of the latter-day Charlie Clares. When Mr Ronson was formulating his plans for the Heron Corporation-backed consortium bid for UDS, interest rates were falling and looked set to fall a lot further than they have done.

Property, of which UDS has a great deal, must have looked very attractive to someone who built up Britain's second largest private company on investment in bricks and mortar. The same thoughts were in the minds of the consortium which decided enough was enough and bid for FW Woolworth last year.

Whether those assets - either at Woolworth or UDS - can be realized is a different matter. The second attraction for the new retailers is that retailing is far removed from the problems of manufacturing, an area which Mr Ronson, if not Sir James, has kept well clear of.

Customers of the high street shops have real rising incomes, the management of the business is straightforward, exchange rates do not enter into the picture; indeed the application of any sort of stringent test does not leave active entrepreneurs with many options.

Best of all, retailing is a cash generating business and not a

cash consuming one - something which would appeal equally to Mr Ronson or Sir James. For all the appeal of high technology it can be an expensive thing to dabble in.

Nobody knows whether Mr Ronson or Sir James can run a high street business. Mr Ronson has yet to acquire his shops even if he has secured a topflight retailer, Mr Cyril Spencer. Sir James is playing his cards so close to his chest that it is still unclear whether he is serious about being a shopkeeper.

The best customers shop for image, not utility

If property is the big attraction, either could be on a hiding to nothing if inflation continues at its low levels with a consequent standstill in property values. The same is true for the pension funds which joined together to buy Woolworth. In fact, long term, the promise of armchair shopping - one of the reasons Sears was keen on fostering the aborted Empire Stores-Grauman merger - and the "office of the future", could make commercial property redundant in investment terms.

In the short term the list of retailers waiting to be picked off

is getting shorter. On any 10-year performance table, Woolworth and UDS would have been propping up the bottom with Debenhams not far above. In simplistic terms, that makes Debenhams next on the hit list, especially with Mr Ronson's rumoured interest. No doubt many entrepreneurs will be looking at tomorrow's figures with more than usual interest.

House of Fraser cannot be much further ahead either, though its complicated relationship with Lonsdale and the future of Harrods cloud the picture. Eliminate those four and the smell of success begins to waft through - the Burton Group, Marks & Spencer, Habitat, Mothercare and, who knows, maybe even Hepworth.

So why do some retailers succeed when others fail in the same field after a disaster?

The answer is painfully simple. The retail sector is far more mature and much more competitive than anybody believed. "This was disguised for a long period by inflation, which provided an illusion of growth. Retailers suddenly woke up to this, and therefore, we got visible evidence that a number were making laughably low returns", Mr John Richard of Capel-Cure Myers, the stock-brokers, says.

Strip away that illusory growth and you are left with a number of companies with poor

financial control, poor management and control and bad buying. You need look no further than UDS or Woolworth. The key to success is the ability to increase market share and generate real volume gains. Burton's likely ability to sell clothes to older women over 25, a market where Hepworth's pioneering Next has been very successful, will stop it becoming another has-been, mature business.

Market share comes from asking the right questions about your customers and what they want, and then following the ones who have money to spend. Customers with aspirations are particularly favoured. They shop in Habitat or even Burton's Top Notch for image, not utility. That is one reason why Mr Ralph Halpern, Burton's chairman, believes that Marks & Spencer will be forced to follow his lead in the not far distant future.

Don't forget that Burton has an old score to settle; Marks & Spencer's foray into convenient menswear hit the traditional Burton suit market hard. Now M&S's staid dominance of the menswear market looks a little more vulnerable than it once did.

Price is not everything, though there is an obvious trade-off between margin and the speed at which goods leave the shelves. In the clothing sector more than any other,

design and quality have become just as important. Price was the watchword only in the days when buyers were stalking Oxford Street to see what the young things were wearing before getting them run off in sweat shops within days.

Hepworth's Next chain was early to spot the change. It started to cater for the young, but not teenaged, customer who wanted sophisticated clothes rather than leopard skin leotards. Burton is breathing hard down its neck with Top Notch departments in Top

Successful retailing depends on design flair

Shops and Expressions in Dorothy Perkins. And Mr Halpern would dearly like to buy the Richard Shops chain from Sir James, its new owner, to form a ready-made chain to corner that market.

There are two reasons for this change in emphasis. First, high teenage unemployment means they are no longer as free-spending as they were. Second, demographic changes mean that the average age of women is increasing so that the bulk of potential customers will fall into the 25-plus bracket.

This age group will soon hold most high street spending power even though their cash has traditionally been committed to young families and big mortgages.

Menswear is going through a similar change, hence the age group that the new-look Hepworth is pinning for in the colour supplements.

In terms of product, leisure is the area which will grow. So we have burgeoning chains of sports shops, sportswear in the traditional clothes shops and Sears' decision to switch away from the food and towards leisure goods in its department stores.

Successful retailing depends on design flair: this may explain the attraction of Mothercare to Sir Terence Conran and his decision to clear the decks by leaving Hepworth. Despite the success of Habitat, his design strength could be even better fitted to clothing because fashion changes in furniture so seldom.

If a retailer can get all three points right, personality is an added bonus. The common thread between the Lord Siffrids, Ralph Halpern, Cyril Spencer and Sir Terence Conrans of this world is that they have the drive and motivation to put their plans into effect.

Whether they could do something with the traditional department stores is a moot point. The future there looks gloomy. House of Fraser is an uninspiring retailer but Harrods has weathered the recession much better than its traditional departmental stores. An improvement should come with greater spending and more tourists in London - but it will not be of the management's making.

Sears' department stores are an even more extreme case. Apart from Selfridges, they are largely provincial. This means they have felt the sharp end of recession with many of their customers unemployed. The way ahead, both short term and long term, is unclear.

Tesco calls for action on retail jobs

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

The quickening pace of information technology in industries like retailing makes it unlikely that the service industries will continue indefinitely to absorb the job losses in manufacturing, according to Mr Donald Harris, director of distribution, administration and computing at Tesco Stores.

In the latest of Tesco's occasional papers exploring the future of retailing he said that in 30 years to 1980 the manufacturing workforce fell by 35 per cent to 5.8 million, with the majority of the job losses absorbed by service industries which showed a near 31 per cent increase to 13.01 million.

The distributive trades now employ one in eight of Britain's workforce and generated more than 10 per cent of the gross national product.

There had been suggestions that by 1990 the application of advanced technology systems to the distributive industry could lead to a 10 per cent cut in its workforce. That would mean 250,000 lost jobs, said Mr Harris.

A recent University of Loughborough study forecast a 12 per cent decline in the workforce of the big five clearing banks by 1990, eliminating 25,000 jobs, he added.

Meanwhile, the National Economic Development Council forecast recently that there would be little reduction in the present, unacceptably high levels of unemployment in the years immediately ahead.

A positive attitude towards the introduction of high technology was necessary to secure economic stability for economic growth, Mr Harris said.

There were more than 40 stores in Britain with electronic point of sale systems, but estimates suggested that more than 200,000 installations would be operational by 1985 at an investment cost of about £600m.

"Counter Revolution: The Tesco Papers 1975-1982 (Tesco Stores, Delamare Road, Chesham, Herts EN8 9SL: £2 plus postage). IT and the Distribution Trades, by Donald Harris, from Tesco Stores.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	10 %
Barclays	10 %
BCCI	10 %
Consolidated Crds	10 %
C. Hoare & Co	10 %
Lloyds Bank	10 %
Midland Bank	10 %
Nat Westminster	10 %
TSB	10 %
Williams & Glyn's	10 %

* 7 day deposits on basis of under £10,000, 6-11% £10,000 to £50,000, 7-12% £50,000 and over, 8-13%.

CONCEPT AND PRACTICE OF MANAGEMENT IN UNILEVER

"We have some basic principles that, even in changing times, endure."

Mr. Kenneth Durham, Chairman of Unilever PLC, examined the strengths of Unilever's managerial philosophy in a speech at the Annual General Meeting on Wednesday, 18 May 1983. This is a summary of some of the points he made.

The sheer size of a company like Unilever means that it has an important economic influence in those parts of the world in which it operates. Equally Unilever is affected by a wide and varying economic environment.

The next decade will be a period of heightened difficulties for big business; difficulties stemming largely from an unpredictable world economy and the political and social instabilities consequent on a period of low economic activity and high unemployment.

As we devise our strategies and put together plans for the future, we draw on two important strengths of Unilever. The first is the flexible and pragmatic approach we have to problems, and the second is the fact that we have some basic and guiding principles that, even in changing times, endure.

1. In spite of recession, we continue with our long-term plans for management development and we continually seek to recruit and train top quality people who will be able to guide the Company in the years ahead.
2. We maintain an overall strong financial position to enable us to meet any contingencies. This provides us with the flexibility to ensure that the operational requirements of the business are not constrained by lack of finance. At the end of last year our gearing stood at 26% and our net liquid funds amounted to £389 million.
3. Our investment remains at a high level and we continue to allocate resources to the latest developments in technology. We actively seek growth, both from investment in organic development and, when necessary, by acquisition. In 1982 we invested £431 million and spent £76 million on acquisitions.

4. We constantly strive for greater efficiency, whether it be in our use of funds, in our factories, our distribution systems, or in our Head Offices. We have consistently achieved significant productivity increases even in the absence of volume growth, and productivity has increased on average by 5½% over the last five years.
5. We support strong brands by theme advertising and we actively co-operate with the trade. We continue to improve the quality of our products and we constantly seek for innovative ideas for new products. Consequently we maintain in real terms our research effort and in 1982 we actually increased it. This we consider central to our plans for future growth and development.

6. Our organisation is built on short communication lines and delegation. It is a management philosophy which means that our subsidiary companies have the freedom to act within an overall Unilever Plan. At the centre we are concerned only with those matters which are essential to the long-term objectives of the Company as a whole and which relate to evaluation of performance against plans.

These enduring principles are the essential pillars of our business and each has been tried and proven in operation. These principles give us a flexibility which, despite our size, allows us to react quickly to changes in the economic environment.

Managing for Change
This flexibility is important because, despite our firm commitment to long-term objectives and strategies, we have to run the business in the short term, taking account of the realities of the existing situation. That is why our basic plans, whilst reflecting the strategic aims, are relatively short-term and do not extend more than two years from the planning year.

As I have already said, the essence of our concept of management is that of decentralisation and we organise and run our business on that basis. We believe that we derive great strength from our 500 or so

individual operating companies and they have a large degree of autonomy. They are autonomous in the sense that, within a broad Unilever policy framework, their boards are free to conduct their company affairs. Our business is largely, although not entirely, in branded and packaged consumer products and this means that we must know the local market-place well and understand its basic requirements if we are successfully to satisfy its needs. This usually means that we also have to manufacture in the country concerned.

The autonomy of these companies and the preservation of their own character is one of the most typical features of Unilever. That our subsidiary companies operate mostly under their own names, rather than under the name of Unilever, is part of this philosophy of decentralisation. It also means that the decisions are taken, as far as possible, by the management of the operating companies. They are closest to the market-place and they know best the requirements of the consumer, both now and for the future.

But we ensure that the total strength of Unilever is greater than that of the sum of its individual units. This is one of the key tasks of the three-man Special Committee which oversees the business as a whole, and of which I form a part together with the Chairman of Unilever NV, and one other member of our main board. In doing this job we are supported by central specialist divisions like Personnel, Finance, Research and Engineering, and others. We believe this system of active decentralisation encourages initiative and innovation, and develops managerial and entrepreneurial skills, all of which are vital ingredients in the success of the business.

If you would like to receive a copy of Mr Durham's speech please complete this coupon
To: Public Relations Department, Unilever PLC,
P.O. Box 68, Unilever House, London EC4P 4BQ.

Name _____
Address _____

Unilever

The Annual General Meeting of Unilever N.V. took place in Rotterdam on the same day.
Mr H. F. van den Hoven, Chairman of Unilever N.V., presided and delivered the same speech as Mr Kenneth Durham in London.
The Company has published a report made to the British Government under the E.C. Code of Conduct for companies with interests in South Africa. Copies of the report may be obtained from the address alongside.

Granville & Co Limited.
(Formerly M. J. H. Nightingale & Co. Limited)
27/28 Lovat Lane, London EC3R 9BB Telephone 01-621 1212

The Over-the-Counter Market

1982 83	High	Low	Company	Price	Chg	Open	Close	YTD %	P/E	Dividend
142	120	118	Am Brit Ind Ord	134	-	6.4	4.8	7.8	10.2	-
158	117	115	Am Brit Ind CULS	151	-	10.0	6.6	-	-	-
74	57	55	Airsprung Group	63	+1	6.1	9.7	18.0	18.0	-
46	28	26	Armstrong & Rhodes	38	-	4.3	15.4	3.1	5.3	-
345	197	195	Bardon Hill	245	+5	11.4	3.2	14.3	18.3	-
180	100	98	CCL 11.0% Conv Pref	149	-1	45.7	10.5	-	-	-
270	210	208	Cleddio Group	210	-	17.6	8.4	-	-	-
86	46	44	Deborah Services	46	-1	6.0	13.0	3.0	8.2	-
97½	77	75	Frank Horrell	96	-	-	-	5.0	8.6	-
96 75½	75	73	Frank Horrell Pref Ord 87	94½	-	8.7	9.2	10.5	11.3	-
83	61	59	Frederick Parker	62	-	7.1	11.5	3.9	6.2	-
55	34	32	George Blair	34	-	-	-	5.9	12.3	-
100	74	72	Ind Proc Castings	76	-	7.3	9.6	9.7	12.3	-
175	100	98	Isis Conv Pref	175	-	15.7	9.0	-	-	-
149	94	92	Jackson Group	149	+1	7.5	5.0	4.6	9.5	-
225	111	109	James Burroughs	223	-	9.6	4.3	16.3	18.1	-
260	148	146	Robert Jenkins	148	-	30.0	13.5	1.8	23.5	-
83	54	52	Scrutton "A"	61	-	5.7	8.5	8.7	10.5	-
167	110	108	Torday & Cavale	112	+2	11.4	10.2	5.0	8.6	-
39	31	29	Unilock Holdings	26	-	0.46	1.8	-	-	-
85	64	62	Walter Alexander	67	-	6.4	9.6	4.8	6.9	-
270	214	212	W. S. Yates	265	-	17.1	6.5	4.1	8.5	-

Prices now available on Prestel, page 48146

SUN ALLIANCE INSURANCE GROUP

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of Sun Alliance and London Insurance plc was held yesterday at the Head Office of the Company in Bartholomew Lane, London, E.C.2.

Lord Aldington, the Chairman, presided and in addressing the Meeting stated:-

"I have two things to add to my statement. First about Board appointments. You will like to know that my colleagues intend at the next Board Meeting to elect Mr Henry Lambert as a Deputy Chairman, jointly with Lord Aberconway. They also intend to elect Sir Derrick Holden-Brown as a Vice Chairman jointly with Lord Crawford.

Second, in accordance with the practice that has been developed in recent years in the first quarter of 1983, I must emphasise - as I have always said - that the estimated results for one quarter cannot be considered as a reliable guide for the outcome of the full year.

At home our underwriting loss was substantially lower than in 1982, largely because in 1983 we were much less heavily affected by weather claims.

Overseas results were better in a number of countries including Canada, but that improvement was offset by an increase in the underwriting loss in Australia, largely caused by the bush fires which we estimate cost us nearly £3½ million.

Our Reinsurance experience I am sorry to tell you continues bad, indeed it has further worsened.

There was a satisfactory growth in Investment Income.

And overall, in contrast to 1982, we estimate that there was a profit in the first quarter."

A Vote of Thanks to the Directors and Staff was proposed by Mr A. V. Alexander.

Hartwells Group tops £3m

By Victor Felstead

Pretax profits of the Oxford-based Hartwells Group have topped the £3m mark for the first time.

In the year to February 28, they reached £3.16m - a record and a rise of 51.9 per cent on 1981-82. Turnover expanded by 16.2 per cent to £184.6m.

A breakdown of turnover shows that the share of the vehicle distribution side was up from £116.2m to £140.37m,

Hartwells Group
Year to Feb 28
Pretax profit, £3.16m (22.08m)
Turnover, £184.6m (£158.81m)
Net dividend, 4.4p (3.93p)

while that of the heating services and bulk fuel oil distribution section rose from £42.6m to £44.25m.

With earnings per share up from 9.3p (adjusted) to 14.2p, the total dividend, on a gross basis, is being lifted from 5.62p.

adjusted for last year's scrip issue, to 6.28p.

The latest results follow two very difficult years for Hartwells, 1980 being the best previous year with pretax profits of £2.86m.

During the year the average number of employees was cut by a further 6.5 per cent to 1,865. The year's results were also helped by the general reductions in interest rates, with interest charges at £710,000 being held at the previous year's level.

Redfearn Glass goes deeper into the red

By Jeremy Warner

Redfearn National Glass, one of Britain's three big glass container manufacturers, went deeper into the red during the half year to the beginning of last April.

The company traditionally makes little or no profit in the first half because of the long period of closure in production over Christmas when there are furnace repairs. The continued deterioration in the market for glass containers is another factor. The half year dividend has consequently been passed.

Pretax losses rose from £624,000 in the comparable period of last year to £982,000 on sales about 3 per cent lower at £31m.

Redfearn claims to have held its share of the market at about 17 per cent, but it was hit by a

severe decline in volume and by considerable price discounting in the face of a growing import threat.

Sales to the spirits industry were much lower. While there is reason to believe they will recover during the remainder of the year, the market for soft drink glass containers is on a long term decline with alternative forms of packaging in increasing use.

The company said that while there are opportunities for improving its position in the market, the outlook for glass containers was not encouraging and that continued adjustments to the cost base are necessary. The company had already announced a series of measures including a further 300 redundancies and this programme was being accelerated.

COMPANY NEWS IN BRIEF

Anglo American Agriculture has concluded arrangements whereby Anglo American will issue up to 10m new ordinary shares of 25p each at 40p per share. Nucleo Grosart, who has been appointed merchant bankers to Anglo American, have despatched a prospectus to both existing shareholders of Anglo American and to prospective institutional investors, together with the report and accounts for the year to December 31, 1982. Anglo American is the only United Kingdom-based public company which provides investors with a direct and undiluted participation in the ownership and active management of permanent crop estates in the United States. The directors claim that Anglo American should provide the means for investors to participate in the sector which principally comprises grapes, citrus, nuts and other tree fruit.

Cape Industries' chairman told the annual meeting that since the end of the year he can report some further encouraging signs. The insulation market has improved considerably and in some other companies sales are somewhat ahead of last year. Overall profits are higher and rather better than expectations.

North Surrey Water Co. - The offer for sale by tender of £2m, 7 per cent redeemable pref stock, 1985, at a minimum price of issue £101 per £100 of stock, attracted applications for £321,700 of stock, and underwriters will be required to take up the balance.

East Anglia Water Co. - The offer for sale by tender of £4m, 7 per cent redeemable pref stock, 1985, at a minimum price of issue £101 per £100 of stock, attracted applications for £353,000 of stock, and underwriters will be required to take up the balance.

Roife & Nolan Computer Services Year to 28.2.83
Pretax profit, £321,000 (£300,000)
Turnover, £1,821,000 (£1,812,000)
Net dividend, 2.75p (2.5p)

Convermor (quoted on the U.S.M.)
Half-year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit, £112,000 (£182,000)
Turnover, £1,18m (£955,000)
Net interim dividend, 1.2p (nil)

Irish Distiller (figures in Irish currency)
Half-year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit, £4,64m (£4,44m)
Turnover, £71.12m (£78.14m)
Net interim dividend, 1.5p (1.1p)

British-Somerset Petroleum Syndicate
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax profit, £1,15m (£854,000)
Turnover, £71.12m (£78.14m)
Net dividend, 12.8p (12.8p)

Amros Investment Trust
Year to 31.3.83
Pretax income, £748,000 (£742,000)
Net dividend, 7.8p (7.3p)

Record profits for British Midland

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

British Midland Airways, which claims to be the country's largest independent domestic airline, is expected to announce record profits for last year. The previous record was in 1977 when it made £1.6m.

Mr Michael Bishop, chairman and managing director said: "We have recovered in sharp style from the difficulties that most world airlines have been experiencing in the last two to three years."

The company, which operates a fleet of 23 aircraft on 26 domestic routes, claims to have the largest passenger volume in Britain after British Airways. Last year it carried 1.5 million passengers and this year expects to carry 1.75 million.

Profits for last year, which will be announced in the next few weeks, had been achieved without the benefit of the Scottish trunk routes on which BMA began operations last October and as a result further

financial improvement was expected this year, Mr Bishop said.

He was speaking after taking delivery from the state-owned Short Bros in Belfast of the airline's first 36-seater 360 regional jetliner which goes into service today.

Initially the new £2.25m turbo-prop aircraft will fly scheduled links as a commuter service between Birmingham and East Midlands airports and Heathrow.

Mr Bishop said that the company would be ordering a second 360 next year to replace the one it has on short lease. BMA is planning to increase its routes by operating into Belfast Harbour Airport at Sydenham, the home of Shorts. BMA will be the fourth British operator to put the 360 into service. The aircraft is already flying with Genair of Humberstone and Air Ecosse and Loganair of Scotland.

Unprofitability 'is causing reinsurance rates to rise'

By Lorna Bourke

Unprofitability in the reinsurance market is leading to some hardening of rates according to Mercantile and General Reinsurance, one of the top 10 reinsurance companies in the world and the biggest in the United Kingdom.

M&G has increased its technical reserves by £60m to £277m, representing 135 per cent of premium income for the year in order to cope with additional claims made from reinsurance business written many years ago.

"We believe that this demonstration of financial strength and realistic reserving is appropriate at a time when the security of reinsurance cover is rightly coming under increasing scrutiny from purchasers of reinsurance, brokers, and supervisory authorities," says M&G.

This is an oblique reference to problems at Lloyd's of London where underwriters have laid off risks through a string of reinsurers and sometimes had difficulty in obtaining payment on a claim.

"Our hope that continued unprofitability would lead to a hardening of the reinsurance market is showing some signs of fulfilment. During the last renewal season there was evidence that an increasing number of reinsurers were prepared to lose business rather than continue at unrealistic and unattractive terms - and there have also been some significant withdrawals from the reinsurance market," it said.

Wave-power pressure

By David Young

Vickers, the engineering group, has accused the Department of Energy of apathy over the development of wave-power as a source of electricity for remote coastal areas.

The group's subsidiary Vickers Design and Projects has spent the past five years studying wave-power. It claims that with existing technology a pilot power station

could be built on the sea bed off the outer Hebrides providing power ashore at less than 5p per Kwh, with the price falling if Vickers' estimation of the station's life is accepted.

The Department of Energy has now ended funding for continued feasibility studies because, say Vickers, of funds being channelled towards the nuclear programme.

JULIANA'S

JULIANA'S HOLDINGS PLC

(Incorporated in England under the Companies Act 1948 to 1981 No 117914)

Offer for Sale by Tender

by Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited

1,380,000 ordinary shares of 2p each at a minimum tender price of 235p per share, the price tendered being payable in full on application

SHARE CAPITAL

Authorized £115,000 Ordinary shares of 2p each Issued and now being issued fully paid £110,000

The Application List for the shares now offered for sale will open at 10.00 a.m. on Tuesday, 24th May, 1983 and may be closed at any time thereafter. Copies of the Prospectus (on the terms of which alone applications will be considered), with Application Forms, are available from:

Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited, New Issue Department, 21 Austin Friars, London EC2
Rowe & Pitman, City-Gate House, 39-45 Finsbury Square, London EC2
Morgan Grenfell (Scotland) Limited, 38 St Andrew Square, Edinburgh.

and from the following branches of National Westminster Bank PLC:

New Issues Department, Drapers Gardens, 12 Throgmorton Avenue, London EC2.

5 Bennetts Hill, Birmingham. 117 St. Mary Street, Cardiff. 80 George Street, Edinburgh.
14 Blythwood Square, Glasgow. 9 Park Row, Leeds. 55 King Street, Manchester.
32 Corn Street, Bristol. 22 Castle Street, Liverpool.

The Offer for Sale is advertised in full with an Application Form in the Financial Times and the Daily Telegraph today.

WALL STREET

May 17	May 18	May 19	May 20	May 21	May 22
AMT Inc	100	100	100	100	100
AMT Corp	100	100	100	100	100
AMT Bond	100	100	100	100	100
AMT Div	100	100	100	100	100
AMT Pref	100	100	100	100	100
AMT Sub	100	100	100	100	100
AMT Wtd	100	100	100	100	100
AMT Yld	100	100	100	100	100
AMT Div	100	100	100	100	100
AMT Pref	100	100	100	100	100
AMT Sub	100	100	100	100	100
AMT Wtd	100	100	100	100	100
AMT Yld	100	100	100	100	100
AMT Div	100	100	100	100	100
AMT Pref	100	100	100	100	100
AMT Sub	100	100	100	100	100
AMT Wtd	100	100	100	100	100
AMT Yld	100	100	100	100	100
AMT Div	100	100	100	100	100
AMT Pref	100	100	100	100	100
AMT Sub	100	100	100	100	100
AMT Wtd	100	100	100	100	100
AMT Yld	100	100	100	100	100
AMT Div	100	100	100	100	100
AMT Pref	100	100	100	100	100
AMT Sub	100	100	100	100	100
AMT Wtd	100	100	100	100	100
AMT Yld	100	100	100	100	100
AMT Div	100	100	100	100	100
AMT Pref	100	100	100	100	100
AMT Sub	100	100	100	100	100
AMT Wtd	100	100	100	100	100
AMT Yld	100	100	100	100	100
AMT Div	100	100	100	100	100
AMT Pref	100	100	100	100	100
AMT Sub	100	100	100	100	100
AMT Wtd	100	100	100	100	100
AMT Yld	100	100	100	100	100
AMT Div	100	100	100	100	100
AMT Pref	100	100	100	100	100
AMT Sub	100	100	100	100	100
AMT Wtd	100	100	100	100	100
AMT Yld	100	100	100	100	100
AMT Div	100	100	100	100	100
AMT Pref	100	100	100	100	100
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FOOTBALL

Brighton prefer Howlett to Ryan

By Simon O'Hagan

If scoring against Liverpool on your first full appearance indicates a sense of occasion, then Gary Howlett could be the man to watch in Saturday's FA Cup final. Howlett, a midfielder aged 20, was yesterday named in Brighton's team for the match against Manchester United. He has been chosen ahead of his Republic of Ireland compatriot, Ryan, who will be substitute.

Ironically, Howlett's chance to make such a notable start to his first team career only came because Ryan had an injured hamstring. Since that match, on March 22, he has played 10 games and evidently proved to his manager, Jimmy Moll, that his good form outweighs inexperience.

Otherwise the team is as expected. Gating and Stevens will partner each other in the centre of defence, with Ramsey returning to right back after missing two matches through suspension. Pearce will play at left back. On a day when there could be as many as seven Republic of Ireland players taking part in the match, Grellish has given the shanrock a fresh bloom by being appointed Brighton's captain in the absence of the suspended Foster.

Manchester United's team selection remains rather more problematic. As if to emphasize just how far away he is from returning to right back after missing two matches through suspension, Pearce will play at left back. On a day when there could be as many as seven Republic of Ireland players taking part in the match, Grellish has given the shanrock a fresh bloom by being appointed Brighton's captain in the absence of the suspended Foster.

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Brighton take off for the FA Cup

The Seagulls with a perverse sense for rising to the occasion

Much of the lustre of the FA Cup comes from the romantic performance of giant-killers, the underdogs rising above their status to inflict mortal wounds upon the mighty. Few of them have rivalled this season's entry into the lists, Brighton and Hove Albion, whose feats are among the most unlikely in the competition's history.

Perhaps fittingly for a club who in their 83-year history had never previously progressed beyond the fifth round, Brighton have been determined to make their debut in the final. Individualistic throughout one of the most bizarre seasons any club has experienced, they have arrived at Wembley by helicopter, a precedent set only by the Pope, seems unexceptional, given that once there they will be led on to the pitch by a manager without a contract and that earlier this week they went to the courts in an attempt to free their captain and most influential player, Steve Foster, from his prison cell.

They are not the first team to be relegated and to reach a Cup Final in the same season. But where their predecessors, Manchester City in 1926 and Leicester City in 1969, were clubs with that nebulous but real asset, a football tradition, Brighton have none of that.

On their league form at least, it is hard to resist the conclusion that, with the possible exception of Fulham in 1975, they are the worst side in living memory to reach an FA Cup Final.

The set at in early as, under pressure to produce a more attractive team than the one which had ground its way 13th place in the first division last season, the manager, Mike Bailey, imported Brazilian tactics in their opening matches. Brighton's money beach having little in common with the Copacabana, the experiment resulted in

crushing defeat at West Bromwich, Luton and Nottingham; but the tone was set for a perverse season. Bailey did not persevere with those tactics. After further experiments he was persuaded by Foster to revert to the tight organization which had kept their heads above water in previous years. It is some credit to Bailey that with crowds falling rapidly and widespread criticism of their defensive approach, he was sacked in December when the team were in 18th position.

What it is which persuades Jimmy Moll was a very different character and he lifted the restrictions to give the players a freer role. If it made the Goldenstone Ground a happy place it did little for results, the last 24 league matches bringing only three wins.

But if Moll could do little to revive the team in the league, the cup was a different matter to him. He had a different manager, Steve Foster, from his prison cell, and former England international, whose previous management experience at Southampton, Crewe and Aldershot had hardly been an unqualified success. Even under Bailey there had been hints of an impressive League Cup performance at Tottenham - that cup football stirred a response not visible in league matches. The 18th round should have warned that something unlikely was in the wind when, after a home draw, the team which had not won away for nearly 18 months went to that cup-tied St James' Park and defeated Newcastle.

If that match and the fourth round 4-0 defeat of Manchester City, in the match which precipitated Bailey's resignation, were impressive enough for a club with no cup pedigree, the highlights came in the fifth round at Anfield. There Brighton achieved the most improbable result of the season when they defeated Liverpool 2-1. Even then they could not do things the

Class war takes the field in a soiled professional shirt

The centenary humbug is too hard to swallow

DAVID MILLER

dies through belatedly put the record right with a testimonial on Tuesday night, and Matthews and Bobby Charlton and Di Stefano - these and countless others demonstrated that gentlemen have no convenient social pigeonhole but are identified and united by an attitude of mind which those of a bygone era, such as C.B. Fry, never wished exclusively to claim for themselves.

Fortunately for football, the judiciary, when asked to enter the field of play, has shown itself not to be a ass. Don Revie had a rough ride. Of course, we may all feel sorry for Steve Foster but unless all sports stick to the rules and the umpire's decision anarchy reigns.

A judge named, amusingly in the circumstances, Mr Vinelot, rightly pointed out that Brighton had benefited

from playing Cup opponents lacking the services of suspended players. Before his last offence Foster should possibly have been thinking of his obligations to his colleagues as much as, afterwards, of his rights.

That is not to say the FA should not now carefully consult with their lawyers and the Professional Footballers' Association to determine whether their regulations are as sportily balanced as they might be. It can be argued that infringements and penalties from one competition, other

than abuse of the referee, should not carry over into another.

I hope the FA will be as firm as were the Football League over Fulham's appeal on the result of the match at Derby, which they seek to have replayed because of the last 78 seconds lost through crowd interference.

As the League have already suggested a replay would encourage belief on the terrace that anarchy could alter results and also that, with Derby now safe from relegation, the circumstances of that match cannot be repeated.

A replay would produce a greater potential injustice against Leicester than the acknowledged wrong already committed.

But there is a further principle. Would Fulham be campaigning for the match to be replayed had they won and been promoted? That must be the true test of their case. Otherwise it is expedient. The justice or otherwise of a replay should take no account of the result.

The dismissal of Dave Sexton by Coventry is a contemptible comparable to his sacking by Manchester United. At one time Coventry were in the running for a UEFA Cup place, then a bad run set in. Now Coventry seek to replace a manager with a proved record for one whose qualifications are at most uncertain.

Sexton is, happily, one of professional football's gentlemen and I commend to the attention of all chairmen, managers, players and The Observer the litany for the professional player which he gave me in the 1979 final in which Manchester United lost dramatically and memorably to Arsenal.

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BOXING

Holmes has one hope and no fears

Las Vegas, Nevada (AP) - Larry Holmes, aged 33, the World Boxing Council (WBC) heavyweight champion for the last five years, has one more ambition to fulfil before he retires. If he successfully defends his title in Las Vegas tomorrow, he hopes to contest the last bout of his career - against the winner of the World Boxing Association (WBA) championship bout on the same Las Vegas bill - with the aim of becoming the undisputed heavyweight champion of the world.

The immediate obstacle to his ambition is Tim Witherspoon. An ordinary technician with a strong punch, Witherspoon is unbeaten in his 15 professional bouts and has won 11 inside the distance. Physically at least, he is Holmes' equal - the two men are the same height (6ft 3in) and about the same weight (157 10lb) - and he is seven years younger.

Holmes was a great champion, but he is not the same fighter now.

Witherspoon has claimed: "I think, quite honestly, that I can take the world championship away from him."

Witherspoon will last no longer than eight rounds, Holmes has declared. "That's not because I'm underestimating my opponent - in fact, I'm wary of him because he's young and ambitious. But a points victory will only half satisfy me."

At one time, Holmes was the most feared fighter in the world. He has won 42 fights, 30 of them ending inside the distance. Holmes has seemingly lost some of his speed and punching power. His last two fights went the full distance, the first over 15 rounds against the unassuming Texan, Randy Cobb, and the second in 12 rounds against the uninspiring Frenchman, Lucien Rodriguez.

If he survives Witherspoon's challenge without mishap, Holmes hopes to be matched against the winner of the other world heavyweight title bout on tomorrow's bill, in which Michael Duda makes his first defence against Mike Weaver.

The meeting could be arranged for September or October.

Dokes won the WBA title from Weaver last November when the referee, Jerry Gray, stopped the contest in the sixty-third second of the first round. The verdict caused an immediate controversy because Weaver was not even on the canvas and Curtis did not bother with the referee's decision.

Dokes, aged 24, with a career record of 26 wins, one draw and no defeats, is slightly the favourite. Weaver, aged 30 and with a record of 24 wins, 10 draws, 10 defeats, if he can survive Dokes' early assault, may have an advantage in the later stages, as the champion has never yet had to go beyond 10 rounds.

The top-heavy Las Vegas bill also features another world championship bout for the WBA, cruiserweight title, Oveido Ocasio, who has never lost a fight at this weight, will defend his crown against Randy Stephens.

Ocasio, a 27-year-old Puerto Rican, has a career record that contains three defeats, all in heavyweight contests, against Holmes, Dokes and the former British title-holder, John L. Gardner.

ATHLETICS

Finnish trip may be off

Britain's athletics match in Finland next month could be called off because of financial trouble. The British team were hoping to compete in the Olympic Stadium in Helsinki which is being used for the first world championships this August.

The Finn switched the venue to Lappeenranta, 200 miles from Helsinki, and the extra cost has left the British board in an embarrassing position. Nigel Cooper, secretary of the board, said: "We will need to charter a flight direct to Lappeenranta and that would mean a doubling of cost for us."

"We have already met our international commitments in the past and would be reluctant to cancel. Already this year we have lost a sponsor for our indoor meeting and we must consider our budget."

One charter flight company have withdrawn from an arrangement to take the team to Finland. The board are hoping that another company will come to their rescue.

RUGBY UNION

Canadian tour by Italians

Toronto (AP) - The Italian and Toronto area rugby teams will play in Canada this summer. Italy will play five games, beginning on June 18 in Edmonton and ending on July 1 in Toronto. The Americans will play one game, against Canada, on June 11 at Burnaby, British Columbia. This is the seventh year of matches between Canada and the United States.

The Italians will be touring Canada for the first time. After playing Alberta, they meet Canada West at Calgary on June 21, Canada at Burnaby on June 25, Canada East in Montreal on June 28, and Canada in Toronto.

FOR THE RECORD

SHOOTING
SENSE LAGER (West German): Forces team shot 800m and 800m: RAF UK A, 574; 2. RAF UK A, 544; 4. RAF Germany, 540.

ICE HOCKEY
STANLEY CUP: Edmonton Oilers 2, Islanders 1 (2-0).

RUGBY UNION

IRLAND: Tour match: Matabeleland 0, Ireland 22.

FOOTBALL

FOOTBALL: Scotland: Oxford United 1, Norwich 1; Norwich 1, Birmingham 1; Leicester 1, West Ham 1; Bristol Rovers 4, Chelsea 3.

BASEBALL

AMERICAN LEAGUE: Baltimore Orioles 7, Chicago White Sox 0; Boston Red Sox 4, Kansas City Royals 1; New York Yankees 7, Detroit Tigers 4; Milwaukee Brewers 5, Toronto Blue Jays 1; Houston Astros 4, Cleveland Indians 3; California Angels 4, Oakland Athletics 3.

NATIONAL LEAGUE: Chicago Cubs 4, Atlanta Braves 3; Cincinnati Reds 2, Pittsburgh Pirates 1; St. Louis Cardinals 3, San Francisco Giants 1; New York Mets 6, San Diego Padres 4; St. Louis Cardinals 3, Houston Astros 1; Los Angeles Dodgers 4, Los Angeles Dodgers 3.

RACING



One eye on the Derby: Morcon winning Goodwood's Predominate Stakes

Morcon cheers Hern camp

By John Karter

Backers, who participated in the famous ante-post plunge on Goryun for the Derby at York last year, only to see their vouchers seemingly become so much waste paper after the horse's equally well publicised "shock-horror" crash at Newmarket, had further good news to pass on to their bank managers yesterday.

Following Goryun's own good come-back efforts in the 2,000 Guineas, his stable companion, Morcon, was an easy winner of the last recognised Derby trial, the Predominate Stakes, at Goodwood, which asked how far Goryun's backers had been misled by the market, had further good news to pass on to their bank managers yesterday.

Lester Pigott's mount, Polished Silver, was never seen with a chance and trailed in last but not least.

At one time, Holmes was the most feared fighter in the world. He has won 42 fights, 30 of them ending inside the distance. Holmes has seemingly lost some of his speed and punching power. His last two fights went the full distance, the first over 15 rounds against the unassuming Texan, Randy Cobb, and the second in 12 rounds against the uninspiring Frenchman, Lucien Rodriguez.

If he survives Witherspoon's challenge without mishap, Holmes hopes to be matched against the winner of the other world heavyweight title bout on tomorrow's bill, in which Michael Duda makes his first defence against Mike Weaver.

The meeting could be arranged for September or October.

Dokes won the WBA title from Weaver last November when the referee, Jerry Gray, stopped the contest in the sixty-third second of the first round. The verdict caused an immediate controversy because Weaver was not even on the canvas and Curtis did not bother with the referee's decision.

Dokes, aged 24, with a career record of 26 wins, one draw and no defeats, is slightly the favourite. Weaver, aged 30 and with a record of 24 wins, 10 draws, 10 defeats, if he can survive Dokes' early assault, may have an advantage in the later stages, as the champion has never yet had to go beyond 10 rounds.

The top-heavy Las Vegas bill also features another world championship bout for the WBA, cruiserweight title, Oveido Ocasio, who has never lost a fight at this weight, will defend his crown against Randy Stephens.

Ocasio, a 27-year-old Puerto Rican, has a career record that contains three defeats, all in heavyweight contests, against Holmes, Dokes and the former British title-holder, John L. Gardner.

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RACING: OAKS TRIAL AT GOODWOOD

Hardihostess holds the key

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

After heavy overnight and early morning rain, racing at Goodwood yesterday only got the go-ahead from the stewards after an inspection of the course at 11am. Against that depressing backdrop, the programme will be vulnerable if there are any more storms. Any rain falling today would be a disaster for the race, which is the last of the Oaks trial series. The programme does survive the spotlight will be on the Lupe Stakes, the last recognized trial for the Oaks run in this country. Having finished third behind Give Thanks and Comorant Wood in a similar race at Lingfield 13 days ago, Hardihostess must have a good chance of increasing her paddock value by already considerable as she is half sister to the Derby winner, Shirley Heights. By Mr. My, Guest, a stallion who has made such an impact at stud in only three years.

The disappointing aspect of today's race, is Dick Hertz's decision not to run Air Ditch, who has such smart form in France last year. Hertz is waiting for the ground to improve and more who won the French 1000 instead relies on Mytina whose Guineas and their Oaks, Mag-



Dick Hertz relies on Mytina.

dalana also sports a mouthwatering pedigree, the sort that money cannot buy.

Most Honourable is another well-bred candidate by AF-firmed sire, Exclusive Native. She is the daughter of a classic American female, Algonquin. Not surprisingly, Most Honourable cost \$500,000 as a yearling. By finishing second to Seymour Hicks at Lingfield 13 days ago, Most Honourable indicated that she will be a thorn in Magdalene's side.

Waterhead, who was third to Adonijah and Seymour Hicks at

Newbury last month, is preferred to Deutschermark for the Rugeley maiden stakes which is restricted to jockeys who did not ride more than 25 winners last year.

Otherwise the day could easily belong to Syd Woodman who trains within sight of the course at Lavant. Not surprisingly, his stable commands a great following at Goodwood and on Tuesday the faithful Webster won the last race. Today Morse Pip (2.30) and Toponi (4.30) have good chances of adding to the haul, especially Morse Pip in round four of the Daily Mirror Apprentices Championship. Morse Pip won two such races last season.

Henry Cecil's disappointing 2,000 Guineas favourite, Dittis makes his second appearance of the season in the seven furlong Heron Stakes at Kempton on Monday evening.

Impressive Lingfield and York winner Give Thanks runs in the Gallinule Stakes at the Curragh on Sunday. Deakin Gillespie rides. Her trainer, Jim Bolger, will be doubly represented in the Goffs Irish 1,000 Guineas on the same programme by Flame Of Tara (P. Gilson) and Glasgow Lady (P. Gilson).

Goodwood

Draw advantage: high numbers best
Total: double 3.0, 4.0, Triple 2.30, 3.30, 4.30.
(Television (BBC2) 2.30, 3.0 & 3.30 races)

2.0 RAUGHMERE STAKES (3-y-o maidens; 28,000; 1m) (18 runners)
102 00- BREEDY GLEN (P. Hogg) A Jervis 5-4
103 00- DEUTSCHERMARK (P. Hogg) A Jervis 5-4
104 00- AIR DITCH (P. Hogg) A Jervis 5-4
105 00- MOST HONOURABLE (P. Hogg) A Jervis 5-4
106 00- GIVE THANKS (P. Hogg) A Jervis 5-4
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Edited by Peter Davalle

Radio 2

Brucce (f), 7.30 Terry Wogan (f),
Jimmy Young (f), 12.0 Music While
You Work (f), 12.30 John Humphrys (f),
1.00 Sports Desk, 2.30 Election
Results (f), 3.00 Labour, 2.55 Ed Stewart (f),
3.30 Sports Desk, 4.00 David
Copperfield (f) including 4.2, 5.30 Sports
Desk, 6.00 John Dunn (f) including 6.45
and Classified Results (m only),
7.00 Sports Desk, 7.30 Among Your
Friends (f), 8.30 Country Club (f), 9.30
Sunday Extra, 9.57 Sports Desk,
10.00 News, 10.30 News, 10.30 Brian
Cooper's Round Midnight, 1.0
am 'All Out, 1.30 The Organist

Radio 1

World Service
Newsweek. 6.30 *Nature Notebook.*
 6.45 *Farming World.* 7.50 *World News.*
 8.45 *Forty-Four Hours News Summary.* 7.58
 9.00 *World.* 7.45 *Network UK.* 8.00 *World*
 8.00 *Reflections.* 8.15 *Short Story.* 8.30
 8.45 *World News.* 8.55 *Review of*
 8.55 *the Press.* 9.15 *The World Today.* 9.30
 9.45 *World News.* 9.45 *Look Ahead.* 9.45 *What*
 9.45 *is Happening East and West.* 10.00
 10.00 *World News.* 11.00 *News*
 11.00 *Britain.* 11.15 *New Ideas.* 11.25 *The*
 11.25 *Written.* 11.30 *Assignment.* 12.00 *Radio*
 12.00 *UK.* 12.15 *Top Twenty.* 12.45 *Sports*
 12.45 *and Leisure.* 1.00 *World News.* 1.05 *Twenty-Four*

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CHANNEL

SCOTTISH

CENTRAL

Under except: 12.30 pm-1.00 About
1.20-1.30 News. 3.30-4.00 Some
toughts. 5.15-5.45 Chantz. 6.00
Outdoors. 6.25 News. 7.05
Midstate Farm. 7.35-8.00 Farm: Dead
and the Run. 8.45-10.45 Central
11.15 News. 11.30 Series of the
12.00 Making a Living. 12.30 am

GRAMPIAN

tion except: Starts 8.25am-8.30
 ning 1.20pm-1.30 News 3.30-4.00
 in the Family 6.00 North Tonight
 6.30 News 6.40 Crossroads 7.15
 Theatre Show 7.35-8.00 Film:
 Plan on the Run. As TVs, 10.30
 to Cover 11.00 Sense of the Past
 about Gaelic 12.00 News 12.05
 own.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN.
 ★ Black and white. (r) Repeat.

KEEN ON THE MOLL 435 5366. **Bar** Nicolas **LAUREN** (18) starring **Carole** 1.05-3.40; 6.15-8.50. **at show - instant membership.**

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